APRIL, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3281.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1793.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at John Hower's tavern, in Allen townſhip, a certain valuable Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, bounded by land of John Walker, John M'Nair, William Carr, Simon Driſbach, and his other land, containing 140 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William M'Nair, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at the houſe of John Howers innholder, in Allen townſhip, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, bounded by land late of Samuel Sumoney, and land late of Joſeph Carr, now John Snyder, and other land, containing 126 acres and 53 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, the following Tracts of Land, viz. one Tract ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by lands of George Repſher, Jacob Hubler's old place, and Benjamin Ward, containing 197 acres; one Tract ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of George Boon and George Haan, containing 49 acres; one Tract ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of James Buſh, Jacob Ott, and William Boon, containing 92 acres; and one other Tract, ſituate near Tunkhanna creek, the great road to Wyoming running through the ſame, containing 361 acres. The above four tracts of land ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Iſaac Sidman, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, the one third part of a certain Saw-mill and ten acres of Land, ſituate in Towamenſing townſhip, on Long Run; and the one third part of twelve acres of Land in ſaid townſhip, bounded by land of John Evert, deceaſed, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dun, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by lands of George Drum, Adam Stocker, Jacob Eyerly, Eſquire, and land of Doctor Sively, containing 30 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hubler, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by land late of Samuel Sumoney, and land late of Joſeph Carr, now John Snyder, and other land, containing 126 acres and 53 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by lands of George Drum, Adam Stocker, Jacob Eyerly, Eſquire, and land of Doctor Sively, containing 30 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hubler, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by land of Joſeph Keller, Nicholas Deel, Philip Yent, and others, containing 150 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Keller, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 15, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lehigh townſhip, bounded by lands of George Nogel, Joſeph Driſbach, and land from which the ſame was divided, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Adam Hicker. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the dwelling-houſe of Caſper Fahnenſtock, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland, on the Lancaſter road, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, four hundred and thirty acres of Land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Widow Davis, Robert Todd, Michael Lapp, Michael Gunkle, and others, within 24 miles of Philadelphia. There are erected on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe (finiſhed) with two rooms on a floor, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring of excellent water, a good barn and ſtables, and two apple orchards, with about 15 acres of cleared meadow, and a lime-kiln. The greateſt part of ſaid tract is excellent lime ſtone land, of the firſt quality, and may be viewed any time previous to the ſale. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ann Frazier, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAND, Sheriff.

N. B. Payments will be made eaſy.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of Ground, containing ſix acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden; bounded by lands of John Miller, John Knight, and others. One other lot of land, containing one acre, more or leſs, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Iſaac Jackſon and Thomas Richards. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Iſaac Miller, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 19th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or half part of a piece or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, containing 130 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, Joſeph Whitehill, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Boyd, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 20th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of Ground, containing 30 perches, ſituate in Weſt-Cheſter, bounded by lands of Aaron Hoops, John Graves, and others. Alſo a ſmall quantity of ſtone. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Curtz, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

WANTED,
A QUANTITY of good
CHERRY-BOARDS,
For which the Higheſt Price will be given.
ALSO, a LABOURER will find employ for any Term of Years. EVAN LLOYD.
Gwynned, March 25, 1793.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, Preſident of the courts of Common Pleas, and alſo Preſident of the courts of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery of the Circuit Courts, conſiſting of the counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne and Northumberland, and Peter Rhoads and William Henry, Eſquires, Judges of the County of Northampton, have iſſued their precept, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be held at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, in and for the county of Northampton, the 8th day of April next: Notice is therefore given to all the Juſtices of the peace, Coroner and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, that they be then and there, in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and alſo all thoſe that will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in gaol of the ſaid county, as it ſhall be juſt.

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton County, March 18, 1793.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, ſituated in Deerfield, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A good title will be made, and poſſeſſion delivered on the twenty-firſt day of March next. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 22, 1793. 4w AARON LEAKE.

THE Members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are to meet at the Court-houſe, in High ſtreet, on the 8th day of the Fourth Month next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe twelve Directors and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing year; a propoſal will then be made to conſider the propriety of inſuring or re-inſuring houſes that have a ſmoak-houſe communicating with any part of the building.

By order of the Directors,
CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month, 23, 1793

THE partnerſhip of WILSON and JENKINS will diſſolve, by mutual agreement, on the 15th day of April next. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to produce their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Windſor-Forge, Lancaſter county, March 22, 1793.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on a certain Obligation, dated in September, 1789, or thereabouts. Said Obligation was obtained in a clandeſtine manner by RICHARD BRICK, of New-Jerſey, Salem county, Tanner, againſt CALEB LIPPINCOTT, of Glouceſter county; the fraud to be made appear by his Receipt, which could not be found at the time the Obligation was given, but has ſince come to hand. † March 25, 1793.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Willis-town, Cheſter county, on Tueſday, the 12th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named ROGER M'CLEAN, a Taylor by trade, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, between 17 and 18 years of age; had on, when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, dark dove coloured cloth jacket and breeches of the ſame, a wool hat, about half-worn, blue yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes tied with thongs. Whoever takes up the ſaid Run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and no charges, paid by

‡ NATHANIEL MARCER.

To be SOLD or LET,

By the Subſcriber, living near Woodbury, and may be entered on immediately.

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, with a Tan-yard, Currying-ſhop, Bark houſe, Beam-houſe, Barn, &c. &c. thereon, ſituate on the public road leading from Glouceſter to Salem, and near a public landing at Mantua creek bridge, in the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, about 12 miles from Cooper's Ferries. HANNAH LADD.

Third Month (March) 22, 1793. ‡4w.

FOR SALE,

A Plantation, Griſt and Saw-mill,

IN a pleaſant and healthy part of the country, ſituate on Wiſſahickon creek, in Montgomery county, Gwynnedd townſhip, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from Norriſtown, on the main road leading from the Sweed's-ford, on Schuylkill, to Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware. The farm contains upwards of one hundred acres of land, about thirty whereof are meadow, the remainder arable and wood land, the arable lately limed, two orchards, and a large garden, pailed in. On the premiſes are erected a good ſtone griſt-mill, with one pair of burrs and one pair of country ſtones, two boulting cloths, one for ſuperfine flour, alſo a ſaw-mill, in good repair, a ſmith's ſhop, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, with a piazza and balcony (covered in) in front, a well of excellent water near the door, with a pump therein, a ſtone out-houſe, two ſtories high (which may anſwer for a tenant, or a ſtore) with a pump, oven and cellars, under the ſame roof, alſo a ſtore houſe adjoining, with a milk and ice cellar underneath, a ſmoke houſe, a large barn and ſtables, ſufficient to contain 14 horſes and 10 cows, with a carriage houſe adjoining. In the barn yard there is a frame building for dry cattle, and a hay loft above, waggon and other out-houſes. For further particulars and terms apply to Chriſtopher Marſhall, jun. Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. SAMUEL WHEELER.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING
A DRY WALL of Stone,

OF near one mile in length, or any part thereof; for blowing ROCK, and quarrying STONE; and for digging the CANAL, for any diſtance that may ſuit the propoſers; will be received at the Office of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, near the Bank of the United States, and by JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant, at Norriſtown.

February 6, 1793. tf.

From the Gazette of the United States.

An account of the fate of Colonel HARDIN, *Major* TRUEMAN, *and ſeveral other perſons, who were killed by the Indians, while bearing Flags of Truce to the hoſtile Tribes—as contained in a Letter from* WILLIAM GOFORTH, *Eſq. of Cincinnati, Weſtern Territory, to a Gentleman in this City.*

"ON the 8th January, 1793, William Smally, who had accompanied Major Trueman on his embaſſy to the Indian Nations, was before me, and gave me the following account of his journey, to wit.—That they left Fort Waſhington about the 26th or 27th of May, 1792—that they were bound to the Maumee towns, but fell about 60 miles below ſaid towns, near to the town of Glaize, which is ſituated on a point of land formed by the Maumee and Glaize rivers; that when they left Fort Waſhington, their company conſiſted of Major Trueman, himſelf, and the Major's waiter; that about 30 miles before they arrived at the aforeſaid town of Glaize, they fell in with three Indians, one an elderly man, the other a young man, and the third a boy of about 12 or 15 years of age, who were encamped on their hunting ground by the ſide of a little trace; the Indians aſked them to encamp with them (this was ſun about two hours high, being the eighth day after they left Fort Waſhington) telling the Major they would go into the town with them the next morning; the Major agreed to encamp with them; they made a ſupper of chocolate, and aſked the Indians to partake with them; that all three of the Indians eat ſupper with them, and appeared very friendly; that Major Trueman informed the Indians of the buſineſs they were on, and read over the ſpeech to them, which he (Smally) interpreted to them, and with which they appeared to be pleaſed; but ſaid they were none of the Chiefs, and could not tell how it would be approved of, and that they muſt go into the town. Major Trueman and the oldeſt man ſat and talked and ſmoked till near midnight—that the Indian ſeemed very chearful and jocoſe—after which the Major wiſhing to lay down, the old Indian ſpread a ſkin for the Major, and for each of them; the Major and the waiter laid down; he (Smally) himſelf ſat up ſome time talking with them; after which the old Indian told him to aſk his Captain if he would be willing that one of them ſhould be tied, ſaying the two boys would be afraid, they could not ſleep, ſeeing there is three of you and but two of us, counting the Indian boy, as of no conſequence; that he then informed the Major what the Indian had been ſaying, on which Major Trueman told him to inform them that they might tie his waiter; the Indian then tied the waiter, girding his elbows backward, and made them faſt with an old hopos, and then tied his feet acroſs each other with a bridle; the waiter then lay down, after which the old Indian came and ſat down by him, and began to talk again with great ſeeming friendſhip and chearfulneſs; that he then aſked Smally to go and ſcrape ſome bark off a ſmall beach buſh which was about two or three rods from the fire, but within the light of it, in order to mix with his tobacco for ſmoking; that he went and ſcraped the bark, and brought it to him, and then laid down with his head within about a foot of the Indian's thigh; that the Indian then took up his gun and ſet it on the breech, and was obſerving what an ugly gun it was, and ſaid it was ſo bad he could hardly kill any deer with it; that he happened to turn his head about (but cannot ſay for what cauſe, whether to look about or to ſpit) that his head being turned, the Indian immediately brought down the muzzle and ſhot Major Trueman—the ball entered his left breaſt, and came out at the ſmall of the back, which killed him immediately; the Major only juſt turned, he heard him fetch one groan; that he himſelf jumped up and ran, and got behind a large ſapling, the young Indian man then took up his gun to ſhoot him—that he ſtood behind the tree and begged and reaſoned the caſe with him, the young fellow, for about two minutes, as near as he can recollect; that the Major's waiter, who had been tied, ſtartled and broke the old hopos with which his arms had been pinioned, and got his feet looſe and ran; that the old Indian ran after him, and brought him back to the fire; a ſcuffle enſued, when the waiter cleared himſelf and ran off again; the old Indian caught him, and brought him back a ſecond time, during which time the young Indian was trying to ſhoot him (Smally) the old Indian then called to the young Indian man to come and ſhoot the waiter, ſaying he was ſtronger than he was; that the young man, after being called ſeveral times, ran up and ſhot him; the old man then ran up to the fire and called to him, who was on the oppoſite ſide at but a ſmall diſtance, and within the light of the fire; that he called to him to come up to him; that Smally told him if he came there, he would kill him; he anſwered, he would not hurt him; he told him that a little while ago he had told him he would not hurt any of them—but that now he had killed them; that he then went towards him about half way, when he ſaid ſit down—he anſwered he would not, for then he would run up and tomahawk him—the Indian anſwered he would not, and perſiſted five or ſix times that he ſhould ſit down; that he ſtill refuſed, ſaying, do you ſit down, and then I will; that he then ſat down, and they reaſoned the caſe for near a quarter of an hour—when he aſked him what he had killed them for? He anſwered, their horſes, and what they had; ſaying, if he had taken them to town, he ſhould get nothing—that now he ſhould get all. That the old Indian then got up and went and ſtript the Major; and the other went and ſtript the waiter; the old Indian then told the boy to go

and ſcalp them, which he did, fetching the ſcalps to him, who threw them down by him, and told the boy to go and get a couple of little ſticks, and bend them round like a hoop, and tie the ſcalps in and dry them. That he then took out all the things and looked them over, and burnt all the papers except the ſpeech, which was faſtened to the belt. After which they divided the plunder, and ſat down till day-light, when they threw the Major into an old blanket, and after carrying him about ſixty yards, threw him down by the ſide of an old log, and then carried his waiter, William Lynch, and laid him down by the Major, and threw the old blanket over them, and covered them with chunks and poles; they then returned to the fire and made ſome chocolate, and eat breakfaſt; after which they mounted, and went about ſix or ſeven miles to the old Indian's houſe, and ſtayed all that day; the next morning they ſat out for the town of Glaize, where they arrived about two o'clock. That he ſtayed with the young Indian three or four days, when he and an Indian were ſent to the King of the Delawares, Buokungahela, who told him he was ſorry they had killed the men—that they ought to have brought them to the towns; and ſaid, then if they did not like the meſſage, they could have killed them there; they could not have got away from them. The King told him to ſtay at the houſe where he was, and not to go about, leſt the young Indians ſhould kill him, till he could go down to where his Indian brother lived, of whom he had told him. [You will obſerve Smally had formerly been among the Indians, and was adopted, after which he had made his eſcape, and had been away ſeveral years.] In a day or two after this, the Shawaneſe Chiefs ſent for him, who lived in the ſaid town of Glaize. After he had told them what he could about the flag, they told him he might go back to the houſe where he ſtayed. That he continued about 14 or 15 days in the town; after which he went down to his brother, into whoſe family he had formerly been adopted, in the room of his adopted brother's brother, who had been killed; he lived there till the corn was laid by (by which is meant the finiſhing the hilling of it) with his brother's wife, his brother being out a hunting; that he ſtayed there till after council about eight days: from this place, about 600 Indians ſtarted with a view to take Fort Jefferſon, expecting to be joined by others to the amount of 600. By conſent of his brother, who he made believe he ſhould return, he ſat out for Detroit; being arrived there, he went to the commanding officer, and told him he wanted to get into the ſettlements in the United States—who informed him he ſhould go in the firſt veſſel going from thence; and at the departure of the boat, he gave him a paſs and ſeven days proviſions. The officer uſed him with a great degree of kindneſs, and ordered him to ſtay with the clerk of the Indian ſtore till the veſſel was ready. That the veſſel in which he went proceeded to Fort Ontario; from which he went to Navy-hall, where General Simcoe lives, who behaved to him with as great kindneſs as it was poſſible for a man to do, giving him a paſs and ſeven days proviſions; from thence he paſſed through the Geneſee country to Suſquehannah, at New-Town Point; from thence to Violvey, where he lay ſick a month at a Mr. Amos's, who treated him with great civility; from thence to Harris'-Ferry, where he croſſed, paſſing through Carliſle and Bedford to the Monongahela, at George-Creek, about 120 miles above Fort Pitt; from thence to General Wayne's head-quarters, at Logs-Town; and from thence to Columbia, the place of his reſidence and family—where he arrived the 30th December, 1792.

Mr. Smally farther relates, that while he was at the town of Glaize, he met with an Indian, who told him he had met with Meſſrs. Joſeph Gerrard, Iſaac Freeman, and a Mr. Lavara (as near as he can recollect the name) a Frenchman, who were alſo on an embaſſy to the Maumee towns. The Indian ſaid they came acroſs them about four days after they left Fort Waſhington; that they travelled with them about two days and a half, when they killed them in the following manner: Firſt they tomahawked Mr. Joſeph Gerrard, then ſhot the Frenchman, who was ſpreading out ſome things to dry; on which Mr. Freeman ran—that he himſelf ſhot at him and broke his arm—that he then came up with him and tomahawked him.

Mr. Smally alſo informs me, that he ſaw ſome of Colonel Hardin's things which were brought into the town of Glaize, which he deems the greateſt of the Indian towns, (this Col. Hardin, with a Mr. Thomas Flinn, had alſo been ſent on an embaſſy to the Indian Nations) but diſpatched to the St. Duſky towns among the Wyandots. The Indians informed Mr. Smally that they were out a hunting when Col. Hardin came up to them in a plain with the flag; that after they got to camp, where they were altogether, they conſulted what to do with them; that they were all for killing them but one, who inſiſted to take them to town and hear their meſſage, and that they could but kill them when they got them there; but as the reſt were for killing them, they ſhot Mr. Flinn through the head as he was ſitting by the fire cooking; on which Colonel Hardin fled—an Indian purſued him—when the Colonel ſaw the Indian was like to come up with him, he turned and caught hold of the Indian's tomahawk; that while they were in the ſcuffle, another Indian came up and tomahawked the Colonel; that they brought the things into the town of Glaize, and ſold ſome of them to the Engliſh.

Mr. Smally is of opinion that much the greater part of the Indians are for war. He ſays he talked with Simon Girty near two hours, that he abuſed him a good deal about our army, that they were ſo eaſily defeated. He told Mr. Girty he had come out with a flag. Girty then aſked him what Congreſs meant by ſending out letters to the Girtys, offering them a pardon if they would come in; that he damned them, ſaying, I reckon when they get us in, they think to hang us. He aſked Mr. Girty when he knew Congreſs to be guilty of ſuch a treacherous trick as that? He anſwered, when they killed the Moravians.

On aſking Mr. Smally what he thought reſpecting the numbers of the Indians at war with us, he ſaid he could only form a judgment from the report of the Indians—they ſay they expect at the next battle to have 8000; but he much queſtions if they could raiſe more than 5 or 6000 among the confederated nations at war with us. Mr. Smally ſeems of opinion that the Britiſh are not at this time active to aſſiſt the Indians in the preſent war; he believes they only give them yearly what they had agreed to give them at the peace with the United States; but whether this ſhould be conſidered ſtrictly as preſents, or as yearly allowances for the benefits of their trade, Mr. Smally does not preſume to ſay.

Mr. Smally was not brought before me by virtue of any legal authority; but hearing of his return, and underſtanding by his neighbors that he was a ſober man, on whoſe relation confidence might be placed, I wiſhed to have that relation from himſelf, and accordingly aſked a certain Hall, of the militia, one of his neighbors, to deſire him to come down, which he accordingly did, when I took down the account in writing, as he related it—and I believe you may rely upon the truth of the facts, ſo far as his memory could ſerve.

I underſtand Congreſs have in a public manner condoled with and provided for thoſe families who have been bereaved by the late unfortunate embaſſies; ſuch conduct, in my opinion, does honor and gives dignity to government; and I flatter myſelf that government will take meaſures that this poor man, Mr. Smally, ſhall be juſtly paid, agreeable to his agreement made with Major Trueman, who is now dead, and unable to perform it himſelf. The juſtice of government cannot be doubted—neither would I throw out the moſt diſtant hint or inſinuation that any of the public officers would be guilty of the leaſt degree of chicanery, by withholding the money from whom it is due, in order to force them to take orders and goods from any trader, at the advance of an hundred or hundred and fifty per cent. or higher, from any motives whatever. But the fact is, that it often happens that the troops of militia, when their money is earned, are, for want of the paymaſter's being in caſh, obliged to take a due-bill on government, which is finally paid with the greateſt juſtice; but the poor men cannot think of going to Philadelphia for it; and as they are in want, they part with their due-bills to the traders at almoſt any rate, rather than run the riſk of loſing the paper, and getting nothing. Theſe things greatly reduces the idea of the pay of government; and on theſe accounts you may rely upon it our country bleeds, and makes it more difficult to get, or raiſes the price of volunteers on all occaſions.——Farewell.

MONTEGO-BAY, March 5.

To the Printer of the New-York Daily Gazette.

SIR,

The encloſed account of a moſt attrocious murder with the affidavits ſubjoined thereto, is ſent to you for publication—a hope, that this may, in ſome meaſure, be the means of apprehending the perpetrators, has excited this requeſt; and ſhould you think proper to give them a place in your paper, I have no doubt but your example will be followed by many of your brother printers on the continent, particularly in ſea-port towns, where it is moſt probable they will reſort.

Montego-Bay, March 2.

ON Sunday the 20th, arrived in this port the ſhip Waſp, of Briſtol, Robert Jones, maſter, from New Calabar, with 200 negroes, conſigned to John Perry, Eſq. The ſale was appointed for the 28th, and continued all that week; after which the ſhip was loaded with fuſtic, hides, rum, ſome butt-packs, a furnace and other ſtores, belonging to a guineaman condemned here, and being full, was cleared out for Briſtol laſt Saturday, and ſailed that afternoon. Two or three days after her departure, a report was ſpread that the ſurgeon had been thrown overboard the day before the ſhip arrived here. Mr. Perry was firſt told of this report laſt Monday afternoon, and next morning having found two of the crew, who were paid off and left on ſhore, a ſolemn examination was taken before two magiſtrates, the collector and comptroller of this port, &c. which tended to raiſe violent ſuſpicions againſt the Captain, the Steward (Joſeph Nees,) a cabbin boy named Tom Beddo, and a negro man called Jack, who ſhipped himſelf on the coaſt, and was to return thither. It being underſtood that Captain Jones propoſed to make ſome little ſtay at the Caymanas, and his veſſel being a very dull ſailer, alſo a ſtrong weather current having prevailed for ſome time, a faſt ſailing veſſel was procured, and proper perſons diſpatched, with a warrant to apprehend the above perſons, if found at the Caymanas, (it happening very fortunate that the chief magiſtrate of the Caymanas was here, who backed the warrant.) In this ſtage of the buſineſs, to detail the evidence would be improper, if not illegal; ſuffice it to ſay, that it appears ſtrong enough to criminate all who are included in the warrant, and the moſt ſanguine hopes are in the warrant, and the moſt ſanguine hopes are entertained here that the guilty will be brought to a due puniſhment: The particulars are ſhocking in the extreme. The poſt going out juſt as the firſt examination was finiſhed, a copy of it was diſpatched for the information of the Commodore, in caſe it ſhould be convenient to diſpatch a veſſel of war after the delinquents. It is wonderfully remarkable, that although the ſhip lay in this harbour thirty-four days, and above half the people were paid off at their own requeſt, (and it is now certain that every one of the foremoſt men knew of the manner of the doctor's death) yet no information tranſpired until the ſhip had ſailed. Five or ſix examinations have ſince been taken, and all the examinants declare they were afraid to ſpeak of it whilſt Jones was here, he being a man of ſuch deſperate character and conduct, though only a youth of about 20 years of age. Amongſt other circumſtances, it is now come out, and highly probable, that the ſhip is not intended ever to reach Briſtol again; it may therefore be proper to deſcribe her, and the perſons particularly appointed at in all the examinations.

The ſhip is 141 tons meaſurement, hull chiefly tarred, or painted black, except blue quarter boards; figure head, and a round houſe; ſhort topgallant maſts, and copper-bottomed; had two or four carronades mounted.

Robert Jones is a young man, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, wore his own hair ſhort, ruddy complexion, coarſe broad dialect, and had all the time he was here, bloodſhed eyes: fond of wearing a black coat, but had ſundry new ones, viz. green mixture, Emperor's eye, &c.

Joſeph Nees, the ſteward, appeared to be a man of colour, light tawney complexion, curled black hair, a very ſtout man, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and commonly had one or two black eyes—being commonly a bruiſer.

Thomas Beddo, the boy, is a thin lad, it is believed his hair was light, but he always wore a handkerchief tied over it; about 5 feet 3 inches high, pock-fretten, of a fair complexion.

Jack, was a yellow negro, of a very ſtout make, and ſpoke a good deal of Engliſh—Captain Jones was frequently heard to declare, he would ſell Jack at the Caymanas.

Jones carried with him two ſets of bills, drawn in his own favour, by John Perry, on John Gordon, jun. Eſq. of Briſtol, at ſix months ſight. One for 360l. the other for 292l. 3s. 3d. ſterl. It will be unſafe for any perſon to negociate them, as reaſons have occurred ſince his failing, for ordering them to be noted. He alſo carried ſundry ſets to a large amount, in favour of Thomas Jones, Eſq. theſe will not be accepted, unleſs preſented by ſaid Thomas Jones.

[The following Affidavit is publiſhed at the requeſt of the Magiſtrates of Montego-Bay.]

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) Feb. 26.

The Depoſition of William Jones, formerly cook of the ſhip Waſp, of Briſtol, Robert Jones, maſter, from Africa.

SAITH, that ſaid ſhip arrived in the harbour of Montego-Bay Sunday evening, the 20th Jan. laſt.

Saith, that on Saturday the 19th of January, the day before the ſhip arrived here, a black man, named Yellow Jack, came to the doctor (Thomas Hedges) and ordered him to clean the flue of the cabooſe, alſo the cabin fire irons, ſhovel, poker and tongs, and threatened him (as well as he could cauſe himſelf to be underſtood) that if he did not, he (Yellow Jack) would ſplit the doctor's ſkull, or words to that effect; that in the courſe of the day, the doctor (Hedges) told this deponent, that he had reaſon to fear he ſhould be deprived of his life that enſuing night; the deponent propoſed to him to hide himſelf in the coppers till morning, which the doctor declined, but ſaid he would hide himſelf in the fore-top, whither this deponent ſaw him go; that in the day-time, when the doctor told this deponent he was in fear of his life, Yellow Jack and ſome of the ſlaves, alſo the white boy Tom (Thomas Beddo) pelted the doctor with ſtones of one pound or one pound and a half weight (ſtones kept for ſcouring); that one of the ſtones hurt the doctor in the back part of his head; that from half paſt ſix o'clock in the evening Yellow Jack began to ſearch the ſhip, declaredly for the doctor, and continued his ſearch till eight at night, when he found the doctor in the fore-top, and brought him down and cauſed him to ſit on the windlaſs on the ſtarboard ſide of the ſhip; that when Yellow Jack came aft, called for a bottle of rum and a glaſs, and then ſerved out two drams a-piece to each of the ſlaves, all mates to this deponent; that one of them who ſpoke much Engliſh (called Old George) ſaid to this deponent, that Yellow Jack was a bad fellow, that he wanted them to go kill the doctor; that Yellow Jack went into the cabin, and then Joſeph Nees, the ſteward, came out of the cabin with a crew or tub, with grog ready mixed therein, and called all the people aft, and gave them about half a pint each of grog, which the people ſaid was very ſtrong; that during the time this grog was ſerving, Yellow Jack, Old George, a ſlave called Long-One (being very tall) and a lame ſlave called Abeneco, a ſlave called Abſeco, and another called Old Bruchee, went forward, and ſome of them, particularly Yellow Jack and Long-One, laid hold of the doctor, attempted to gag him, and then threw him over the ſide forwards abaft the foreſhrouds; that the doctor had got hold (as this deponent ſuppoſes) with one hand and one foot, and that Yellow Jack was employed beating the doctor about the head and body with a handſpike or other ſtaff, and got over the ſide and jumped upon him, and forced him overboard into the ſea; that the doctor cried out, "O Lord, have mercy upon me, I am going, I am overboard, for God's ſake ſave me;" that the ſhip was then going about five knots through the water, and the doctor called out after he was in the ſea, "Lord have mercy upon me;" that this deponent verily believes every officer and white man on board muſt have heard the cries of the doctor, unleſs the captain did not, who either was, or pretended to be, aſleep in the cabin on the locker, from three o'clock in the afternoon, that before three in that afternoon the ſlave called Long-One and two others, took the doctor and held his hands and arms by force againſt the hot funnel of the cabooſe, ſo as to burn his hands and arms, and one ſide of his face; that the doctor called aloud to this deponent to take a knife and ſtab him, and put him out of his miſerable puniſhment; that captain Robert Jones was then leaning on the rail, looking over the ſide of the ſhip, within five or ſix yards of the cabooſe, and took no notice of it, although he certainly muſt have heard the doctor's cries; that the doctor's blood was ſeen on the ſhip's ſide next day by this deponent and ſeveral of the crew; that then Yellow Jack brought Long-One to the place, and told him to clean away that blood, and not let it be ſo public; that the time of captain Jones laying down in the cabin was unuſual as to the time; that the ſerving of grog to all the people was unuſual as to the manner, the cuſtom being, to give them a bottle of rum to mix for themſelves; that the captain, the ſteward (Joe) and the boy Tom, were in the habit of uſing the doctor very ill, almoſt from the time of their ſailing from Briſtol; that on the paſſage from Briſtol, thoſe three huſtled the doctor from the cabin to the main deck, and at that time put out one of his eyes; that the captain ordered the ſurgeon, with his clothes, &c. into the long-boat when they approached the coaſt, at which time Tom and Joe fired at the doctor from a muſket and a piſtol loaded with peas, which tranſaction the captain muſt have ſeen; that the boatſwain and many others, were of opinion in the afternoon, that the doctor was to be deſtroyed that night; that this deponent entreated the boatſwain and a ſeaman named William Johnſon, about 5 p. m. to interfere and endeavor to ſave the doctor's life; that they anſwered, there was no hopes or chance of doing it, for that that the male ſlaves being all unconfined, and entirely under the controul of Yellow Jack, any interference might occaſion all of them to loſe their lives; that it was not till about 9 o'clock on the Sunday morning the officers began to ſearch the ſhip for the doctor; and, not finding him, the captain was informed thereof, who made

answer "I don't care if he's gone to hell;" that about two or three weeks before they arrived here, the captain abuſed the doctor, who made anſwer, that he hoped he would ſpare his life till they got to ſome port, and then he might get ſatisfaction; ſoon after this they arrived at Barbadoes, where there was no king's ſhip, and nobody went on ſhore except the captain, Yellow Jack, Steward Joe and the boy Tom, and all boats were prevented from coming on board whilſt the captain was on board; that the ſhip ſailed from hence two days ago; and that the deponent was afraid to mention this buſineſs whilſt the captain, ſteward, &c. were here. So help me God.

(Signed) WILLIAM ⋈ JONES his mark.

Witneſſes.

JOHN NELSON, } Maſters of ſhips be-
JAMES WALKER, } longing to Briſtol.

Taken and ſworn (being diſtinctly read twice) to the deponent, by and before

JOHN PERRY, } two of his Majeſty's
MACI GILLIS, } juſtices of the peace.

N. B. Sundry of the other ſhip's people, now on ſhore, will depoſe to the ſame effect to-morrow.

☞ The ſhip is a dull ſailer, went from hence on Saturday evening, and was intended to ſtay ſome time at the Grand Caymanas: She is a ſmall ſhip, about 140 tons, figure head, blue quarter-boards, chiefly tarred hull, and a Guineaman's round-houſe.

ST. JOHN's, (Antigua)

Feb. 19. His Honour Lieutenant Governor Home, of Grenada, has iſſued a Proclamation, ſtrictly enjoining all Frenchmen and other Foreigners to depart from that colony, and prohibiting their future reſidence therein without permiſſion; and expreſly forbidding any foreign free people of colour to reſort to that iſland under any pretence whatſoever.

We learn from Barbados, that a few days ago a French frigate paſſed by Carliſle Bay under French colours; that ſhe run cloſe into the ſhipping there, but would not let a boat go near her, and ſailed away again immediately.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Dominica, we learn, that a copper bottom'd ſhip (armed and well mann'd) had arrived there from England, after a remarkable ſhort paſſage, by which, intelligence was received, that a war with France was now become inevitable, and that 8 guineas bounty money were given for entering ſeamen when ſhe ſailed.

Feb. 26. There is a report this day, that war was declared between England and France, on the 26th of January laſt. This comes, we hear, from Statia; but the authenticity of it we do not vouch.

March 11. His Majeſty and the court of Great Britain have gone into mourning for the death of Louis XVI.

BOSTON, March 25.

Captain Higgens, in the Schooner Ruby, arrived here on Thurſday laſt in 13 days from St. Euſtatius, and informs us, that the day after he left that iſland, he ſpoke a brig from Bourdeaux, in France, out 40 days, bound to St. Domingo, the Capt. of which aſſured him, that the king was beheaded.

There are reports in town of the capture of the iſland of Martinico by the Engliſh—but we believe they are unfounded in truth. Captain Higgens muſt be as late as any one from that quarter, but he heard nothing of ſuch an event. It is ſuppoſed in the Weſt-India iſlands, that ſhould that iſland be demanded by the Britiſh forces, they would not meet with oppoſition.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

The Brig Liberty, Forreſter, arrived here on Thurſday evening laſt from Antigua, informs, that, a Britiſh Packet had arrived there, and brought papers to the 10th of February, which contain no accounts of a declaration of war.

A letter by this veſſel, to a reſpectable merchant in this city, from his correſpondent at Antigua, notes, that by his laſt accounts from England, which were to the 7th February, no war had yet been declared, but that the bounties were ſtill kept up, and the preparations were as great as ever.

A gentleman has favoured us with Antigua papers, by the Liberty, to the 5th inſtant. They, however, contain nothing important more than we have already communicated, except, that their legiſlature had convened, to whom a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate was read, requiring the aid of negro labour for four months, to carry on the public works for the defence of the iſland, and that the aſſembly had poſtponed the conſideration of it until their next meeting, which was to be on March 21: That the ſhip Lady Jane Haladay, Roſs, had arived there from London—ſhip Murray, Campbell, from Glaſgow—brig Joanna, Hunter, Liverpool—That the ſhip Marianna, Peters, from Boſton, which had been on ſhore, had arrived ſafe into port, without having ſuſtained very great damage.

There is a report that the Britiſh February packet, has been captured by the French.

April 1. The Agricultural Society, of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, have offered a premium of fifty dollars, to any perſon who, on or before the 1ſt of July, 1795, ſhall give a ſatisfactory natural hiſtory of the Canker Worm. The hiſtory of this inſect will be expected through all its transformations; at what depth in the ground, and at what diſtance from the tree, as well as the time when they cover themſelves; at what ſeaſon they riſe from the ground, in the form of a winged inſect and grub; on what part of the tree they uſually depoſit their eggs, as well as at what time their eggs become worms. If more than one ſatisfactory hiſtory of the worm ſhall be given before July, 1795, that firſt received by the Truſtees, ſhall be entitled to the premium.

Alſo, a premium of one hundred dollars is offered to the perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of July, 1796, diſcover an effectual, and the cheapeſt method of deſtroying the Canker Worm, and give evidence thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Truſtees.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

The Preſident of the United States left this city, yeſterday ſe'nnight, to viſit his eſtate at Mount Vernon, in Virginia. We are informed that he took a northern route, for the purpoſe of viewing the progreſs of the canals, which have lately been undertaken in this ſtate, to unite the waters of Delaware, Schuylkill and Suſquehanna. The Preſident will return in the courſe of the month of May next.

In a country ſo extenſive as this is, and in which power emanates from the people, good roads are of the higheſt importance to connect, and, in a manner, bring nearer the diſtant parts of the different ſtates, as well as to afford the moſt certain, regular, and prompt means of circulating that information, which the people in every corner of the Union ſhould poſſeſs, to direct them to a proper exerciſe of their authority.

The ſucceſs Mr. Le Gaux has met with in his application to the Legiſlature, will introduce among us a valuable agricultural improvement. The well known perſeverance and experience of that gentleman gives us great hopes, that before long we ſhall be able to drink his compleat ſucceſs in a bumper of American wine.

The following is copied from a St. Euſtatia paper of March 8.

PARTICULARS
of the
EXECUTION of LOUIS, XVI.

[Extracted from a French Paper, January 22.]

On Sunday night he viſited his family for the laſt time, and, after ſpending ſome time with them he returned to his own apartment and ſupped as uſual; he ſlept tolerably well that night, and aroſe about 7 o'clock on Monday morning, when after ſome time ſpent in private devotion with his confeſſor, he informed the officer he was ready; the carriage being ſent for, he, with his confeſſor appointed to attend him, went in, and proceeded to the place of execution, guarded by a party of the national guards; when they arrived there, he aſcended the ſcaffold with great firmneſs; as ſoon as he got up, the executioner cut off his hair, at which he ſhewed ſome emotion, but ſoon recovering himſelf, he advanced to the front of the ſcaffold, where he addreſſed the populace in the following manner:

FRENCHMEN,

I die innocent; it is from the ſcaffold in the preſence of Almighty God I tell you ſo. I forgive my enemies and hope——

Here a confuſed cry of *Grace, Grace*, was heard from the people around the ſcaffold; on which he was ſtopped and hurried to the block, where his head was ſevered from his body at one ſtroke; the executioner carried it twice round the ſcaffold, and then, with the body, it was thrown into a baſket and conveyed to Magdalen, where a grave was prepared with ſome quick lime in it.

The blood which flowed from Louis XVI. was gathered up, by ſome in paper, and by others in white handkerchiefs, and this was done by perſons who had not the air of attaching a political ſuperſtition to it. Two young men of good appearance were particularly noticed; one of them, who was a foreigner, and had the appearance of an Engliſhman, gave 15 livres to a child, and requeſted it to ſteep a very handſome white handkerchief in the tracks of blood that remained—the other young man ſeemed to have much at heart the obtaining the ribband which tied the queue, and ſome of the hair of Louis, for which he paid a louis d'or.

The national convention conſiſts of 740 members, 737 of whom were preſent at the laſt debate reſpecting the king, and upon its being put to vote whether he ſhould ſuffer death, ſix hundred and ninety-three gave their voices in the affirmative; and of this number was Philips Egalite, the ci-devant Duke of Orleans, and couſin German of the King.

The King made three requeſts to the national convention after his condemnation, namely, That he ſhould be allowed a ſight of his family for the purpoſe of taking a final adieu; that he ſhould be buried in the Cathedral church of Sens, by the ſide of his fathers; and a reſpite of his ſentence for three days, in order to prepare himſelf for eternity. The firſt was granted—the two laſt were rejected.

The following is extracted from the ſame paper.

Letter from the Marine Miniſter,
Written to Citizen Montel, Governor of St. Lucia.

Paris, Jan. 2, ſecond year of the Republic.

The Executive Council has learned, from your diſpatches of the 4th and 8th of October, that you did not join in the rebellion of Martinique; that, faithful to your country, you were ready and willing to ſpill your blood to defend it againſt tyranny or uſurpation—and that the brave ſoldiers under your command, together with the inhabitants of St. Lucia, acted with concord and unanimity, and were actuated by the like conduct.

The National Convention have ſeen with indignation the exceſs of thoſe miſcreants who ſtile themſelves the Counter-Revolutioniſts of the windward iſlands, have decreed that a powerful force ſhould be ſent to chaſtiſe the rebels. Ships of the line, frigates, and tranſport ſhips are ready to put to ſea, commanded by Captain Duval; they have on board battalions of thoſe brave troops, of theſe intrepid volunteers who have baniſhed the Germans from the territories of the republic, and who have in one month finally conquered the Belgic provinces. They burn with impatient deſire to ſuppreſs the rebellion, and notwithſtanding the celerity of the preparations they complain of the tardineſs of the execution. To prevent delays, ſeveral reinforcements are to ſucceed them with the utmoſt diſpatch, accompanied, if neceſſary, with avengers to the unfortunate patriots.

The nation, always juſt and ſevere—great and magnanimous, does not wiſh to confound the innocent with the guilty, nor to ſhut the door to repentance. Clemency ſpeaks in their favor, and civil commiſſaries will be ſent out with the troops to endeavor to obtain by meekneſs that which muſt be ultimately inſured by her invincible arms;—but if they are miſled by ill adviſers, unhappy will be the lot of thoſe who will dare to contend with the national power. The French people have ſhook a throne, they have made kings tremble, and they are determined to annihilate all mal-contents.

Inform the inhabitants of St. Lucia from the executive council, teſtify to them their ſatisfaction at the ſentimets they have manifeſted; aſſure them that they will receive the neceſſary aſſiſtance which the exigency of their ſituation requires, and that the nation will ever regard with attention her faithful ſubjects.

I requeſt you will make the contents of this as public as poſſible. (Signed) MONGNE.

Our lateſt European intelligence is upwards of two months old; the reports received through the Weſt-Indies, add nothing to our direct accounts; our laſt advices leave Europe in a critical ſituation foreboding war; the length of time elapſed ſince the receipt of thoſe advices, as well as the nature of them, make it probable that war is actually declared, and that the naval preparations both in England and France, to carry it on with vigour, cauſe the delay of ſo many veſſels which have been for ſome time ſince expected.

SHIP NEWS.

Bermuda, Dec. 1. On Saturday afternoon, the brig Everton, Capt. Davis, from Turks Iſlands, on approaching the weſt end of theſe iſlands, from the hazineſs of the weather, being reckoned at a conſiderable diſtance from the rocks, unfortunately ſtruck, and ſoon after foundered. Her crew and paſſengers were ſaved. Her cargo of ſalt, having waſted, ſhe floated the next day, when, by the activity of the people from ſhore, who went to her aſſiſtance, a great part of her materials were ſaved, and the hull is likely to be brought into port, though in a very ſhattered condition. She had 14 paſſengers, whites and blacks, on board, and was bound to New-York from hence.

Dec. 15. This winter hitherto has proved very boiſterous here. On Monday morning another very heavy gale commenced, and continued without intermiſſion until Wedneſday evening, when it moderated a little. It began with the wind at weſt, which gradually got round to the north. It was feared, from the long duration of the gale, that ſome veſſels would have been driven on rocks, but happily no ſuch accident happened. Our rocks on the north ſide project about twelve miles from the land, and extend from eaſt to weſt, about 40 miles, among which there are only two channels for taking out and bringing in ſhipping; this ledge of rocks are chiefly flat on the top, and under water at low tide, except the North Rock, which is very conſpicuous at a diſtance, and appears not unlike a veſſel with a number of boats round her. This rock is nearly in a north-weſt direction from the eaſt end of Bermuda, and about eleven miles from land; at low water there is above an acre of rock bare—From the great attention and perſeverance of the pilots and others, for many years paſt, in boarding and aſſiſting ſhipping in diſtreſs, in heavy gales of wind, many veſſels and numbers of lives have been ſaved.

New York, March 30. Taken from the log-book of the ſhip Good Intent, Capt. John Nightingale, of Briſtol, from Charleſton, homeward bound.

On the 19th of March, being in lat. 35, 20, long. 69, 40, the wind at S. by E. blowing ſtrong, the ſhip ſprung a leak, pumped for eight hours before they could get her free; for the preſervation of ſhip and cargo they were obliged to bear away for New-York, conſtantly pumping for five days, being then in lat. 39, 27, long. 70, the people all left the pumps, and told the Captain they were not able to pump any longer, they would wiſh to have the boats hoiſted out and leave the ſhip. The Captain would not conſent, but adviſed them to ſtay by her as long as poſſible, being the beſt method of ſaving themſelves, and on the 28th of March arrived ſafe at New-York, the crew very much fatigued.

The ſhip Unity, Captain Henſhaw, from Liverpool to New-York, is put into Antigua in want of water and proviſions.

ON the 19th March laſt, was left at the ſubſcriber's, Innkeeper, in Race-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Seven Stars, by a perſon of the name of Andrew Miller, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, and ſome white on his forehead; a variety of circumſtances induces a belief that he is a ſtolen Horſe. Whoever has loſt ſaid Horſe, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. CHARLES KUGLER.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1793. ‡

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, March 26th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Jacob Barr, in Pott's town, on Thurſday, the 25th day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, five contiguous Lots of Ground, ſituate in the town aforeſaid; bounded by High-ſtreet and Jacob Wirz's lots; each lot containing 60 feet front, and 300 feet back. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Detrick Matthew, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet.

March 29 1793. ¶ tf.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County on the ſeventeenth inſtant, a certain Samuel Mehary, an Apprentice, about five feet nine inches high, ſtraight long fair hair, well built, about ſeventeen years of age, by trade a miller; had on and took with him, two linen ſhirts, a home made new coat, dark purple, with ſix buttons on each cuff, a ſtriped cotton pattern jacket, corduroy trowſers, two pair blue woolen ſtockings, one pair of coarſe ſhoes, tied with thongs, one ſuperfine white coat half worn, is a good Engliſh Scholar, and capable of attending a Merchant Mill, and is an ingenious ſtout youth: Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and ſecures him in any gaol ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, pad by

DAVID STERRET.

March the 25th, 1793.

All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to harbour him or take him off. ‡

The full bred HORSE
PAYMASTER

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, in Pennſylvania, at Dr. Joſeph Moore's, at *Three Guineas* for each mare, and *One Dollar* to the groom, to be paid at the time of covering.

PAYMASTER is a beautiful bay, nine years old, fifteen and an half hands high, and ſuperior in figure to any horſe on the continent.

He was bred in Great-Britain by Lord Offery, and imported by Captain Henry Norris, and landed on the bank of York River, in Virginia, in July, 1791.

PAYMASTER was got by Paymaſter, dam by Otho, granddam by Herod, great grand-dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim; his pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereto affixed, may be ſeen at the place of ſtanding.

Mares and Colts for ſale at the place of ſtanding.

NINA, nine years old, with foal by Paymaſter. Nina was got by Highflyer, out of a ſiſter to Gnawpoſt.

RUTH, ſix years old, with foal by Paymaſter. Ruth was got by Mambrino, her dam by Eclipſe, grand dam by Blank, great grand-dam by Oronooko, great great grand-dam by Regulus, great great great grand-dam was the dam of Nab, Phœnix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Triſle, &c. &c. by a full brother to Mixbury; great great great great grand-dam by Hutton's Barb, that was brought over by Marſhall; great great great great great grand-dam by the Byerly Turk; great great great great great great grand-dam by the Soloby Turk, out of a mare of Mr. Place's, known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell, and hid in a cellar by his groom at his death.

KING WILLIAM, out of Nina (a handſome bay) got by Paymaſter, three years old.

RODNEY, a cheſnut colt, three years old, out of Ruth, got by Paymaſter, all imported with Paymaſter, in the ſhip Planter.

Theſe two colts have the appearance of making as good runners as any in America, and fine covering horſes.

A bay Filley, out of Nina, got by Paymaſter, one year old.

N. B. Paſture will be provided for mares at 3/6 per week, but not anſwerable for accidents.

A valuable Mill Seat for Sale,

WITH twenty-ſix acres of land, conſiſting of meadow, arable and wood-land, of each near an equal quantity; alſo twenty acres of land, on which there is a new ſquare log houſe, with a walled cellar, and a convenient ſpring near the door. The mill ſeat is well adapted for erecting a paper-mill on it, having thirteen feet fall, and ſpring water can be brought into the engine, at a ſmall expence. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premiſes. JOHN RIGHTER.

N. B. Both the above lots are within ten miles of Philadelphia, not two from Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

March 12, 1792. 4w.cow.

A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Stone-horſe, riſing five years old, about ſixteen hands high, he was got by that noted horſe called the Golden Farmer, who was imported from England and known through great part of this State, he is a beautiful bay. Any perſon may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, about two miles from the Valley-Forge.

* MATTHEW NEILLY.

WATCHES.

ISAAC PRICE,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

On the North Side of Marker-ſtreet, No. 79, and nearly oppoſite Strawberry-alley,

HAS juſt received from France, an Aſſortment of elegant French gold WATCHES, of the neweſt faſhion; alſo from London, a large and very elegant aſſortment of gilt and ſilver warranted WATCHES, from Six to Three Guineas; all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, by the quantity or ſingle Watch. Alſo, on hand, an aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable fine cut STEEL WATCH CHAINS, &c.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1793. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS BARTOW, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

DANIEL BENEZET, acting Executor.

February 1, 1793. *

A NEW POST-ROAD.

HAVING been deſired to eſtabliſh a poſt-road from Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to Williamſburg, at the Great Forks of the Geneſee river, in the ſtate of New-York, Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the General Poſt-office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamſburg aforeſaid, by the following route, to wit; the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Poſt, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamſburg.

The propoſals will be received until the 15th of March next, incluſively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Neceſſary Poſt-offices are to be eſtabliſhed on the route, and ſuch perſons appointed Poſt-maſters as the Contractor ſhall name, and the Poſt-maſter General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to ſtate to the Poſt-maſter General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Poſt-offices, which experience ſhall prove to be moſt convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the reſpective Poſt-offices at the hours ſo fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of poſtage by law eſtabliſhed; and to have the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, ſuch excepted, as ſhall be ſent by a ſpecial meſſenger, or which are or ſhall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Poſt-office, January 22, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of William Turner, at the Three Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road, on the 20th of December laſt, a ſmall dapple grey MARE, about 12 hands high, and blind of one eye. The owner may have her again, on paying charges. †

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the 2d day of this inſtant, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, prove property and pay charges, or he will be ſold for his keeping. ‡

Philad. February 15, 1793. JOHN M'CALLA.

A large Quantity of BARK

IS wanted for tanning, particularly Spaniſh, young cheſnut, oak and hemlock, for which a generous price will be given by the Tanners of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, if brought to market in good order.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1793.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 14½ miles from Philadelphia, on the old Lancaſter road, containing 118 acres of LAND; whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a piazza before the door, and a ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a well of water therein, a barn, ſpring-houſe, and two other ſmall tenements. There is alſo on ſaid premiſes, an orchard of grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made; the upland very good for tillage or paſture, together with a large proportion of woodland. For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN LIVEZEY, in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, about ten miles from Philadelphia.

Second Month 6th, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Martha Biles, late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt of June next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the laws direct; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, to

CHARLES BILES,
LANGHORN BILES, } Executors.
SAMUEL BILES,

*

March 15, 1793.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Garrett, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and five from Weſt-Cheſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at Weſt-Cheſter, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premiſes.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and
ISAIAH WORRELL, } Executors.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

LANDS for SALE.

No. 1. A Valuable Plantation, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Brandywine creek, about ſeven miles from Wilmington, in the county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania containing 224 acres; 50 thereof are excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, with a ſmall expence, as there is plenty of water; about 60 acres of woodland; the arable land excellent for all kinds of grain. There are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, and griſt and ſaw-mill, in good order.

No. 2. A valuable Plantation, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Brandywine creek, about 6 miles from Wilmington, in the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſtate of Delaware, and in the county of Delaware, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing two hundred and thirty acres, about 30 thereof is good meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, as there is plenty of water; a large proportion of excellent woodland ſuitable for ſhip timber, &c. There are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, a barn, a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill; it lays convenient for two farms. For terms apply to James Lea, jun. in Wilmington, or to

THOMAS GIBSON.

Birmingham Townſhip, 2d mo. 28th, 1793.

N. B. The titles are indiſputable.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the Bethlehem road, in the townſhip of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-houſe tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining ſaid dwelling-houſe, near the door of which is a never-failing ſpring, a new ſtone houſe lately erected over ſaid ſpring, a large ſtone barn and ſtables, built this laſt ſummer. There are on ſaid place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, or further particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN CLEMMENS.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about three hundred and forty acres of land, ſituate in Cheſter county, near New-London Croſs Roads, on a branch of Big Elk, which is an excellent ſtream for any kind of water-works, and a ſaw-mill has lately been erected thereon. The ſituation is eligible for a griſt-mill or iron-works; about one half the tract is covered with wood, fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and fifteen or twenty acres more may be made, a large apple orchard, two dwelling houſes, and a good barn. For further particulars, and price, enquire of Robert Lewis and Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, near Hamilton's mill, Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county.

Feb. 26, 1793. ROBERT BARR.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of two hundred and ten acres of Land, ſituate in Chriſtiana Hundred, in the ſtate of Delaware, on the main road leading from Wilmington to Lancaſter, and eight miles from Wilmington, forty acres whereof are watered meadow, in mowable order, and about twenty acres more may be made at a very ſmall expence, forty acres well timbered, and the remainder arable land, in good order; the whole under good fence. A never-failing ſtream of water runs through the middle of this land, ſufficient for any kind of water works, on which a ſaw mill was heretofore erected, and the dam thereof ſtill remains. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, with three rooms on a floor, in good repair, a large frame barn, with conveniences for twenty head of cattle, a well of good water, and a never-failing ſpring of excellent water near the dwelling houſe, and an orchard of four hundred apple trees, in prime order. Poſſeſſion of the premiſes may be had on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to Mr. William Creery, in Baltimore, and John Garret, Eſq; near the premiſes, or to

JOHN BROOKS,
At the north-weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teaketles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, the beginning of Auguſt laſt, a bay mare, by a perſon who calls himſelf James Lannigan; this is to give notice to ſaid Lannigan, that unleſs he comes and pays for her keeping, that ſhe will be ſold at the ſign of the Buck, in ſaid townſhip, on the 5th of April next, for defraying ſaid charges, by

* CHARLES BILES.

March 15, 1793.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near Buſſel-town, on the 13th of this inſtant, a roan Horſe, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 14½ hands high, natural trotter, ſhod all round, appears as if he had been uſed to the waggon or cart. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to me, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

* JOSEPH DEARMAN.

March 14th, 1793.

JOURNEYMEN TANNERS.

Fifteen or twenty may find employment, at five pound per month.

Alſo, a few labourers will be employed. Apply to

JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia.

Who has for ſale, Leather of all kinds, Tanner's Oil, and a parcel of ſalted Curracoa Hides of the firſt quality.

March 19, 1793.

CAME, about 4 or 5 weeks ago, to the ſubſcriber's inn, Briſtol townſhip, 7 miles from Philadelphia, a dark red Cow, with a ſlit in one ear, and gives ſome milk. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

* DANIEL HALLOWEL.

March 5th, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of James Dye and Iſaac Elwell, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, on application to them made, have appointed the ſixth day of April, for the ſaid creditors to appear before any two or more of ſaid Judges, at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the debtors eſtate ſhould not be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an act paſſed the 28th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined in Salem.

March 9th, 1793.

Boulting-Cloths and Mill-Stones.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about two years ago, a Negroe MAN, named JOHN BEARD, he is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is much addicted to liquor, and has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg being broke; he is an exceeding good farmer, and underſtands playing on the violin very well, he is ſuppoſed to be in Bucks county, as he has been ſeen there lately. Whoever brings home the ſaid Negroe to his maſter, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, ten miles from Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or if lodged in any goal, and information given, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS and all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber.

February 23d, 1793. t f FRANCIS LEE.

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APRIL, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3282.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

By the Arrival of the February Britiſh Packet at New-York, we have received London Papers, from which the following Intelligence is extracted.

HAGUE,
January 28, 1793.

High and Mighty Lords,

The underſigned Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, has the honour to inform their High Mightineſſes, by an expreſs order of his Majeſty, that after the news had been received at London on the 14th inſtant, of the fatal death of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the King immediatly aſſembled his Privy Council, and his Majeſty in Council gave orders to Lord Grenville, his Secretary of State; in conſequence of which order, the ſaid Lord Grenville gave notice on the ſame day to M. Chauvelin in writing, "that the character with which he had been inveſted by the King of France, the functions of which had been ſo long ſuſpended, and which being now entirely obliterated by the fatal death of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, he had no longer any public character; that the king, after ſuch an event, could no longer permit his reſidence in Great Britain; his Majeſty therefore thought fit to order that he ſhould quit the kingdom within eight days, and that Lord Grenville ſhould tranſmit to M. Chauvelin a copy of the order which his Majeſty, in his Privy Council, gave for this purpoſe, together with a paſſport for himſelf and his *Suite*, and ſhould not fail to take every other neceſſary meaſure, in order that he might return to France, in a manner becoming the character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

Done at the Hague, Jan. 28, 1793.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 25.

The Miniſter at War denounced ſome abuſes committed in the armies in reſpect to forage, and requeſted that he might be authoriſed to ſuppreſs them.

Several members accuſed the Miniſter of ignorance, and even perverſity, and ſaid that he ought to have prevented, inſtead of denouncing, the abuſes of the Convention.—Referred to the Commiſſion of twelve, and the Committee of War united.

Letter from the Miniſter of the Marine.

Paris, Jan. 26, 1793.

"Citizen Preſident,

"I take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating to the Convention, the following extract of a letter from Citizen Chailia, an officer belonging to the Adminiſtration of the Marine at Nice, which informs me that a revolution has been effected in the ſtates of Monaco, and of a wiſh, expreſſed by the people, of being united to the French Republic.

(Signed) "MONE"

Extract of a Letter from Citizen Chaillau, tranſmitted by the Miniſter of Marine.

"I inform you that a Revolution has been brought about in the States of the Prince of Monace. The inhabitants have formed themſelves into a Republic, and are going to demand an union with France. They have conſequently requeſted from me a French warrant; but I did think, Citizen Miniſter, that I ought to take any thing upon me in ſuch a caſe, unleſs I had received previous orders. I doubt not therefore that you will tranſmit them to me as ſoon as poſſible, and I aſſure you that I ſhall execute them with the utmoſt punctuality.

(Signed) "CHAILLAU."

A letter from the Commiſſionors ſent to the department of Mont Blanc, informed the Convention, that the extraordinary preparations of the king of Sardinia had determined them to put the cities of Chambery, Montmelian, and Saint Jean de Maurienne, in a ſtate of war; and they begged the Convention to confirm this meaſure by a Decree.—Decreed.

Letter from the National Commiſſioners with the Army on the Rhine.

"Straſburg, Jan. 20.

"Citizen Preſident,

"You will obſerve in the annexed minute, that we have put into a ſtate of arreſt at Nancy Michan and Plieur, Adminiſtratars of the Hoſpital, and that their papers have been ſealed up. We think it our duty alſo to inform you, that an army of 3580 infantry, and 350 cavalry, with ſixteen pieces of cannon, five waggons of ammunition, and ſixteen cannoneers, are already oppoſite to Straſburg, and that General Cuſtine requeſts, at this moment, ſixteen pieces of cannon, while he knows, that from Franekendall to Huningueh, there are only ſeventeen field-pieces. This ſituation gives riſe to ſerious reflections. The ſafety of the Republic is in the hands of Cuſtine, and the uneaſineſs of good citizens, eſpecially thoſe of Landau, where there are only four pieces of cannon, is at its heighth. We will not conceal from you, that the bad citizens, who are very numerous, expect a reſult favourable to their wiſhes."

Signed, &c. &c.

This letter, which ſeemed to give uneaſineſs to the Convention, was referred to the Committee of General Defence.

Seyes, in the name of the Committee of General Defence preſented his report on the mode of organizing the War Department.

The Aſſembly then paſſed the following decrees;

I. The pay of the ſailors, of the marines officers, quarter maſters, cannoneers, carpenters, caulkers, and ſail-makers, ſhall be augmented 5 livres a month.

II. The Miniſter of the Marine ſhall augment the number of the Companies of the Infatry and Artillery of the Marine, to 134 men each; he ſhall augment the number of Subaltern Officers, by two ſerjeants and four corporals to each company.

III. Theſe troops ſhall be recruited in the ſame manner as the infantry of the line, for the ſame time, and under the ſame conditions; and all the laws for regulating the troops of the line, ſhall be common to the Marine troops.

IV. The Miniſter ſhall fill up thoſe places that become vacant by the Decree of Organization, and they ſhall be given by ſeniority to the ſubaltern officers of the Marine, except the ſub-lieutenants, of whom the one half ſhall always be choſen by the Miniſter.

V. The Marine Committee ſhall make a general report of all the demands of the Miniſter of the Marine, and particularly upon the filling up half the appointments of captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, with recruits, which are in the choice of the council.

M. Rolland gave an account of expences incurred for printing and diſtributing writings to enlighten the public opinion, which ambunted to 40,000 livres. He delivered to the Treaſury 18,000 livres.

Dubois Crance, in the name of the Committee of General Safety, preſented a

REPORT

On the preparations neceſſary to ſupport the war during the next Campaign.

"He conſidered France with relation to all powers by which ſhe is ſurrounded, the Sovereigns of which had ſhewn a hoſtile diſpoſition, and the effects of which they muſt prevent, in oppoſing an equal force to thoſe brought againſt them into the field.

In the North.

"The War muſt be offenſive; on that account it demands a great force. Laſt year, Germany united againſt France an army of 100,000 men, compoſed of Auſtrians, Pruſſians, Heſſians, and Emigrants. This army has been greatly diminiſhed, but the contingent that the German circles are to furniſh, will increaſe it this year, and will augment it to 180,000 men.

"England, neuter laſt year, will not be ſo perhaps next ſpring. The charges introduced into the ſyſtem of the war, certainly favours an invaſion of England—an invaſion which has not hitherto been in contemplation.

To the Southward,

"The ſyſtem of the war muſt be defenſive to France: Spain can only put 49,000 men on foot—Sardinia, about the ſame number. It will not be difficult to oppoſe to them an equal force.

He next conſidered the means of defence, after the plan of the Committee of General Safety. "The number of our troops will be five hundred and two thouſand, eight hundred men; of whom four hundred and twenty ſeven thouſand are Infantry, fifty five thouſand Cavalry, and twenty thouſand Artillery.

Diſtribution of the Army.

"This great force will be divided into eight armies—three in the North, three in the South, and two in the South-Eaſt. There will alſo be a reſerve at Chalons; and an army of obſervation placed on the frontiers of France, oppoſite to England. The numbers of each ſhall be fixed in the following manner:

"From Dunkirk to the Meuſe, 150,000 men; between the Meuſe and the Sarre, 50,000 men; from Mayence to Beſancon, 350,000 men; at Chalons, a reſerve of 26,000 men; upon the borders of the Channel, 40,000 men; in the army of the Alps, 10,000 men; army of the Pyrennees, 16,000 men; the army of the Var, 40,000 men.'

He next preſented many diſpoſitions of plans of execution.

The Convention decreed the number of men mentioned above. The other parts of the plan were adjourned, till the Report ſhall have been printed.

War with France.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

February 1.

Report of *Briſſot* on the Conduct of England towards France.

The Court of England wiſhes for War: the hope cheriſhed by thoſe who regard with horror a War between two free nations, is now no more; the hoſtile views of the Court of London are at laſt diſcovered. A perfidious maſk of neutrality ſtill covered them. Your Republican firmneſs has cauſed that maſk to fall off.

George has debauched the opinion of the Engliſh nation; he has diſturbed Commerce, he has given orders to Parliament; he has menaced the Miniſters, & upon this coalition he now declares War againſt you, becauſe he believes the moment arrived when he may with ſafety and impunity employ his forces againſt your liberty; he has declared War againſt you, by ordering your Ambaſſador to quit England within eight days; he has declared it by publicly teſtifying marks of ſorrow for the fate of the conſpirator, whom you had juſtly condemned to puniſhment; he has declared it by demanding from Parliament, upon the intelligence of his death, a conſiderable addition of force by land and ſea. To diſmiſs ignominiouſly the agent of the Republic, and to arm on the intelligence of the death of a traitor, is it not to ſay to Europe, to the Univerſe, France has condemned Louis as a traitor, and I believe him innocent? I ſee in France only rebels and ſacrilegious perſons? France no longer wiſhes for a King or Royalty! Rather may England periſh than behold the eſtabliſhment of the French Republic.

Such is the barbarous wiſh of the King of Great Britain. If he did not immediately and openly declare War againſt you, it was becauſe his Miniſtry did not ſecond with ſufficient activity his orders of vengeance, becauſe his forces were not yet prepared to deſtroy our commerce, to take from us our colonies, to ravage our country. Undoubtedly if the Engliſh people had not allowed themſelves to yield to the forcible impulſe of their Miniſtry, they would have conſidered the offences with which we are reproached, only the crimes of ſome individuals! they would have regarded the puniſhment of Louis as a great act of juſtice; and convinced of theſe truths, would have been of opinion, that to declare War againſt us, becauſe we do not wiſh for a King, would be an act of injuſtice, and a violation of the law of nations, and that we might have continued to have been brothers, though under a different form of Government.

Such, without doubt, is a ſentiment of a great part of the Engliſh, and which would have already diſplayed itſelf if it had not been for the terror of bayonets; but the Engliſh nation once enlightened by our example will at laſt do juſtice on its Miniſters, on its conſpirators in place. The farce of the eternal Trial of Haſtings, will not be renewed, and ſcaffolds will once more be of uſe for the Straffords and Lauds of the preſent Government, as well as private ruffians.

Citizens, it would not be proper to diſſemble to you the dangers of the new war; we have all the tyrants of Europe to combat by land and ſea. All the people alone are our allies; but theſe people are nothing to you, for they are in chains, and thoſe chains muſt firſt be broken. All your means then muſt depend upon yourſelves alone. Your toil, your induſtry, your courage, muſt ſupply what nature and circumſtances refuſe you.

The trader, forgetting his commerce, muſt become a warrior; thoſe who have capitals muſt employ their funds to ſupport our aſſignats; and to ſupply the want of money, the proprietor of land and labourer, renouncing all ſpeculation, muſt furniſh the means of abundance during the operation of war, every citizen, like a Roman ſoldier, muſt march, not only with his arms, but with proviſions for a given time; and thus you will defeat the calculations of your enemies with reſpect to the emptineſs of your magazines. The great family of Frenchmen muſt compoſe only one army, and all France muſt form only one camp, where nothing but War is talked of——where no object is purſued but War. Above all you muſt expect diſtreſs, and prepare yourſelves for ſuffering every ſpecies of want; ſhortly, indeed, it muſt be a crime for a citizen to have a change of clothing, if there is one of our brothers who is deſtitute of a covering.

To declare that France is at war with England, is likewiſe to declare war againſt the Stadtholder of Holland. The Stadtholder who is rather the ſubject than the ally of the Court of St. James's, who has been and ſtill is a paſſive inſtrument in their hands, who, in ſubſerviance to all their inclinations has, in the courſe of the Revolution favoured the Emigrants and the Pruſſians, harraſſed the French, and treated with inſolence the French Government. I here allude to the circumſtance of releaſing the perſons guilty of forging Aſſignats, arreſted in Holland. The Stadtholder arms in the mean time to ſupport the war of the Court of London, joins his ſhips to the Engliſh fleet, favors our enemies by putting obſtacles in the way of our exportation of grain.

After all theſe conſiderations, your committee of General Defence has charged me to preſent to you the plan of the following

DECREE:

The National Convention, after having heard its Committee of General defence, on the conduct of the Engliſh government towards France,

"Conſidering that the King of England has not ceaſed, and that principally ſince the Revolution of the 10th of Auguſt, to give to the French Nation proofs of his enmity, and of his attachment to the condition of the crowned heads; that at the above epoch he ordered his Ambaſſador at Paris to withdraw himſelf from thence, becauſe he was unwilling to acknowledge the Proviſional Executive Council eſtabliſhed by the Legiſlative Aſſembly;

"That the Cabinet of St. James's has from that period diſcontinued its correſpondence with the Ambaſſador of France in London, under pretext of the ſuſpenſion of the *ci-devant* King of the French.

"That ſince the opening of the National Convention, that court has been unwilling to reſume the cuſtomary correſpondence between the two States, and to acknowledge the powers of this Convention.

"That it has refuſed to acknowledge the Ambaſſador of the French Republic, although furniſhed with Credential Letters given in the name of the Convention.

"That is has ſought to impede the different purchaſers of corn and other commodities made in England, either by French citizens, or by the Agents of the French Republic; that it has ſtopped ſeveral veſſels laden with corn from France, whilſt, contrary to the tenor of the Treaty in 1786, the exportation continued to other foreign countries.

"That in order ſtill more effectually to obſtruct the commercial operations of the republic in England, it obtained an act of Parliament prohibiting the circulation of aſſignats.

"That in violation of the fourth article of the treaty of 1783, it obtained another act, in the month of January laſt, which ſubjects all French citizens, reſiding in, or coming into England, to forms the moſt inquiſitorial, vexatious and dangerous.

"That at the ſame time, and contrary to the 1ſt article of the peace of 1783, it granted protection and pecuniary aid, not only to the emigrants, but even to the chiefs of the rebels, who have already fought againſt France; that it has maintained with them a daily correſpondence, evidently directed againſt the French revolution; that it has alſo received the chiefs of the rebels of the French Weſt-India colonies.

"That in the ſame ſpirit, without any provocation, and when all the maritime powers are at peace with England, the Cabinet of St James's has ordered a conſiderable naval armament, and an augmentation of the land forces.

"That this armament was ordered at a moment when the Engliſh miniſter was bitterly perſecuting thoſe who ſupported the principles of the French revolution in England, and was employing all poſſible means, both in Parliament and out of it, to cover the French republic with ignominy, and to draw upon it the execration of the Engliſh nation, and of all Europe.

"That the object of this armament, intended againſt France, was not even diſguiſed in the Engliſh Parliament.

"That altho' the proviſional executive council of France has employed every meaſure for preſerving peace and fraternity with the Engliſh nation, and has replied to calumnies and violation of treaties, only by remonſtrances founded on the principles of juſtice, and expreſſed with the dignity of freemen, the Engliſh miniſter has perſevered in his ſyſtem of malevolence and hoſtility, continued the armaments, and ſent a ſquadron to the Scheldt, to diſturb the operations of the French in Belgium.

"That on the tidings of the execution of Louis, they carried their outrageous conduct ſo far as to give orders to the French Ambaſſador to quit the Territory of Great Britain within eight days.

"That the King of England manifeſted his attachment to the cauſe of that Traitor, and his intention of ſupporting it, by divers reſolutions taken at the moment of his death, either in appointing generals in his land forces, or in demanding of the Parliament of England a conſiderable addition of Sea and Land Forces, and to order the fitting out of gun-boats.

"That the ſecret Coalition with the enemies of France, and particularly with the Emperor and Ruſſia, has juſt been confirmed by a Treaty entered into with the firſt, in the month of January.

"That it has drawn into the ſame coalition the Stadtholder of Holland; that this Prince, whoſe ſervile devotion to the Courts of St. James's and Berlin is but too notorious, has, in the courſe of the French Revolution, and notwithſtanding the neutrality he had declared, treated with contempt the Agents of France, given a friendly reception to the Emigrants, haraſſed the French Patriots, counteracted their operations, ſet at liberty, in ſpite of received uſages, and the demand of the French Miniſter, the forgers of falſe aſſignats; that at the ſame time, in concurrence with the hoſtile deſigns of the Court of London, he has ordered an armament by ſea, named an Admiral, and

commanded ſome Dutch ſhips to join an Engliſh fleet; has opened a loan to ſupply the expence of the war; and has ſtopped the exportations to France, while he favoured the furniſhing of Pruſſian and Auſtrian Magazines.

"Conſidering, laſtly, that theſe circumſtances leave no longer to the French Republic the hopes of obtaining by an amicable negociation the redreſs of theſe wrongs, and that all the acts of the Britiſh Court and of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, are acts equivalent to a Declaration of War.

"The National Convention decrees as follows:

Article 1. The National Convention decrees in the name of the French Nation, that, conſidering theſe acts of hoſtility and aggreſſion, the French Republic is at War with the King of England, and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces.

2. The National Convention charges the Proviſionary Executive Council to put on foot the force which ſhall appear neceſſary, to repel this aggreſſion, and to ſupport the Independence, the Dignity, and the Intereſts of the French Republic.

3. The National Convention authoriſes the Proviſionary Executive Council to diſpoſe of the Naval Force of the Republic, in ſuch a manner as the intereſt of the State may appear to require; and it revokes all the particular diſpoſitions ordered on this account by preceding decrees.

Favre-Eglantine moved that an addreſs to the Engliſh people might be drawn up, to inform them of the real motives which have brought on the war between the two countries; and that the Convention would decree that all Engliſh and Dutch merchants, and other individuals who may be travelling in France on buſineſs, ſhall have every protection, provided they conform to the laws of the republic. Both theſe propoſitions were decreed.

REPORT of the MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

On the RUPTURE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN and the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"The Proviſory Executive Council of the French Republic has given an account to the National Convention, of the ſubjects of the miſunderſtanding which aroſe of late between the French Republic and the Britiſh government; of the ſucceſſive and multiplied wrongs of that government with regard to us, and of the frank and loyal attempts which we have made to avoid a rupture, the fatal reſult of which will doubtleſs fall on thoſe alone who ſhall unjuſtly have provoked it.

"The French Republic will have nothing to upbraid herſelf with, ſince ſhe will have exhauſted all the means compatible with her dignity, before it ſhould come to ſuch unpleaſant extremities.

"It is with ſorrow I do inform the National Convention of the uſeleſſneſs of our efforts, and that the feeble hope of peace which ſtill remained for us ſome few days ago, ſeems at this moment to have vaniſhed without return.

"The Britiſh Miniſtry forgetting what they had ſo often promiſed, to interfere in none of our domeſtic affairs, have taken an opportunity, from the juſt ſeverity exerciſed on the laſt of our kings, to accompliſh fully their malevolence towards the French Nation.

"The neceſſary death of a foreign Tyrant, has been to the Engliſh the ſign of *Public mourning*, the cauſe of augmenting the hoſtile preparations, and the pretence of an outrage which nothing can palliate. No ſooner had the tidings of this event reached London, than the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic received orders to quit England in a ſhort ſpace of time. I join here the tranſlation of this Order, as likewiſe the Letter of the Secretary of State, which accompanied it: the Executive Proviſory Council has ſtrongly felt all that can be offenſive in ſuch a conduct, and if any thing could allay in them this ſentiment of indignation, it is the thought, that the French Nation will be able to avenge it in a marked manner."

PARIS, January 29.

The frontier continues quiet. The cordon of troops, near Siereck and Longwy, checks the enemy. The army of Prince Hohenlohe, which is oppoſite to that of General Bournonville, has taken up its winter quarters at Treves, and in the cantons of the Electorate. That of General Bealieu is in the environs of Baſtogne, and covers the Ardenne.

We are aſſured that the Auſtrian troops in Franconia, which were ordered to Manheim, have now received counter-orders, and are to reinforce General Clairfayt's army, at Cologne, which is reproached with not having ſufficiently diſputed the field with the French at Aix-la-Chapele.

February 4.

General Bournonville is appointed Miniſter at War—Of 600 votes, he had 356.—Dumourier had one only.

It was decreed on the 2d, by the Convention, that Bounties and Recompences ſhall be granted to the Corſairs who ſhall bring into the Ports of the Republic, the Enemy's veſſels laden with proviſions, and other uſeful articles.

On the 28th ult. ſeveral muſquets were diſcharged at the Centinel ſtationed at the garden of the Arſenal.

The Convention daily expreſſes its apprehenſion of new Aſſaſſinations. They ſeem to entertain no doubt of plots being on foot to revenge the death of their murdered King; and the War they now wage, may in this light be conſidered as a meaſure of policy, tending to enſure their own perſonal ſafety.

It has been determined to addreſs the Engliſh and Dutch Nations.

Citizen Chambon, Mayor of Paris, has reſigned that appointment to the Council-General under pretext of bad health.

The National Convention has paſſed a Decree to authorize their Generals to execute all the Decrees of the Convention in thoſe Countries where their Armies are, as well as in thoſe into which they may hereafter enter.

Paris, who ſtabbed the Regicide Pelletier, was taken at *Forges*: at the moment of his apprehenſion, he blew out his brains with a piſtol.

On the the 13th of January, the People of *Rome* maſſacred Baſſeville, Secretary of Legation from the French Republic; the houſe of a French Banker, and the Academy belonging to the Nation, were burned. On the following day, the quarter inhabited by the Jews was attempted to be ſet on fire: they were ſuppoſed to be friendly to the French Revolution. Baſſeville had ordered the Arms of France to be replaced by thoſe of the Republic.

The Convention is determined to execute a ſummary vengeance on the Inhabitants of Rome, on account of the above tranſactions.

The Marine Miniſter is charged to explore the Foreſts of *Corſica*, and to tranſport all the wood he can find to *Toulon*.

Eight hundred millions of Aſſignats are to be created.

The Miniſter of Juſtice has twenty-five millions at his diſpoſal, for the purchaſe of corn in Foreign Markets.

A Decree of *Fraternal Correction* has been demanded againſt three Belgic Deputies, who have dared to demand in the Convention a Repeal of the Decree of the 15th of December.

Whilſt I am writing, violent tumults prevail in the Aſſembly, reſpecting the Miniſter *Pache*.

The Correſpondence between Lord *Grenville* and *M. Chauvelin* is to be publiſhed here. Notwithſtanding the Declaration of War, intended to divert the Royaliſts and Moderates from the vengeance they meditate, I cannot but think that the calm which now prevails here will be ſucceeded almoſt inſtantly by a terrible ſtorm. Famine ſtares us in the face!

LONDON, February 9.

The French have committed hoſtilities againſt this country—They have captured the Pearl, of Plymouth. She was taken by a Row-boat Privateer on Wedneſday night, and carried into Calais. Two Dutch Hoys have likewiſe been carried into the Port.

Ten Row-boat Privateers have been fitted out from Calais, five of which are now cruiſing in the Mid-channel, reaching towards the Engliſh coaſt.

This day at one o'clock, a council was held at the Admiralty.—Orders will no doubt be inſtantly diſpatched to Portſmouth, and all the ports, for as many ſhips to go out as poſſibly can, in order to ſcour the channel, and protect our trade.

Letters of Marque and Repriſals will be immediately granted.

A report was current in the City laſt evening, that ſeveral French Boats had landed either in the Iſle of Mann or Alderney, and carried off ſixty ſheep.

The term of the Bets which were made at Lloyd's ſeveral weeks ago, reſpecting a Declaration of War, expired yeſterday. We underſtand, that they were four to one againſt a War being declared either by Great Britain or France within 2 months. The ſtakes were twenty-five guineas againſt an hundred, and from that to five hundred guineas againſt two thouſand.

We have already notice of the capture of the Pearl, a Plymouth trader, and of two Dutch hoys, laden with ſpirits.

The Stocks have fallen in conſequence this morning above one per cent. Conſols having being down as low as 71 1-2.

The French, according to the ſyſtem they have adopted, have drawn up an Addreſs to the People of England, to endeavour to convince them of the juſtice of their attack on this country.

The events that have happened beſides, are a Declaration of War on the part of his Holineſs the Pope, the maſſacree of the French Ambaſſador at Rome, and the arrival of Dumourier at Dunkirk, to put himſelf at the head of the French troops, for an immediate invaſion of Holland.

February 10.

At the Court at the Queen's Houſe, the 4th of February 1793.

PRESENT.

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas his Majeſty has received intelligence, that ſome ſhips belonging to his Majeſty's ſubjects have been, and are detained in the French Ports; his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, as it is hereby ordered, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the Ports of France, or for the Ports of any Country occupied by the armies of France, until further orders; and his Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all French ſhips and veſſels whatſoever now within, or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the Ports, Harbours, or Roads, within the kingdom of Great Britain, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give neceſſary directions herein, as to them they reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

PRESENT.

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas, by an Act paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament entituled "An Act for eſtabliſhing regulations reſpecting Aliens arriving in this Kingdom, or reſident therein, in certain caſes," it is enacted, that it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, by order in Council, to order and direct ſuch Aliens, as are therein mentioned, to dwell and reſide reſpectively in ſuch diſtricts as his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall think neceſſary for the public ſecurity; his Majeſty by the advice of his Privy Council, doth hereby order and direct that all Aliens, who ſhall have arrived within this kingdom ſince the firſt day of January, 1792, or who ſhall arrive therein during the continuance of the aforeſaid Act, or until his Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure reſpecting ſuch Aliens ſhall be further expreſſed, (other than Aliens being Alien Merchants, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Act, and domeſtic ſervants of any of the natural born ſubjects of his Majeſty, or of ſubjects to whom Letters Patent or Denization have been or ſhall be hereafter granted, or the domeſtic ſervants of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects who now are, or ſhall be hereafter naturalized by Act of Parliament, ſuch domeſtic ſervants being actually and *bona fide* employed in the ſervice of their reſpective maſters, and other than ſuch Aliens as ſhall, by virtue of a ſpecial licence, under the hand and ſeal of one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, be authoriſed to dwell and reſide, during the time that ſuch licence ſhall be in force, in other parts of this kingdom than thoſe hereinafter ſpecified) ſhall, from and after the 15th day of February, 1793, if ſuch Aliens ſhall then be reſident in England, or if ſuch Aliens ſhall be reſident in Scotland, then from and after the twentieth day of February, 1793, dwell or reſide only within the limits of the weekly Bills of Mortality, or within the pariſhes of St. Mary Le Bone, Paddington, Pancras & St. Luke at Chelſea, in the County of Middleſex, or within ſuch parts of the kingdom as ſhall not be more than fifty miles from the Standard in Cornhill, and not leſs than ten miles diſtant from the Sea-Coaſt, and alſo from any of his Majeſty's Dock-yards; and in no other parts whatever: provided that this order ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to ſuch Aliens as ſhall land in any part of this kingdom, in which Aliens are not, or ſhall not be prohibited from landing by his Majeſty's Proclamation or Order in Council, and who ſhall be actually proceeding to the Collector Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms at ſuch port, for the purpoſe of making the declaration, and receiving the certificate by the ſaid act required, or proceeding to the mayor or other chief magiſtrate at ſuch port, for the purpoſe of obtaining his or her paſſport, as by ſaid act is alſo required; nor to any Alien who ſhall have made ſuch declaration, and ſhall have obtained ſuch certificate and paſſport as before mentioned, and ſhall be actually and *bona fide* proceeding on his or her journey to ſome place of reſidence being within thoſe parts of Great-Britain in which, purſuant to this order, ſuch Alien may dwell and reſide; nor to any Alien who ſhall be proceeding on his or her journey to the ſea-coaſt of this kingdom with ſuch paſſports as are by the ſaid act required, in order to embark for foreign parts; nor to any mariner who ſhall be on ſhore in the port of his arrival, and whom the maſter or commander of the ſhip or veſſel in which ſuch mariner ſhall have arrived, ſhall have certified to the Collector, Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms, in writing: his Majeſty doth hereby charge and command that all Aliens to whom this order relates, ſhall pay due obedience to the ſame; and that all juſtices of the peace, mayors, and other magiſtrates do reſpectively uſe their utmoſt diligence to enforce the ſame.

W. FAWKENER.

February 13.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs arrived the Dutch mail.

It announces that intelligence had come to Amſterdam on the 5th inſt. declaratory of the French decree of war againſt England and Holland. This, it is to be obſerved, is as early a date as that which was attacked at Oſtend to the account received by Lord Grenville. Thus the Dutch were confidently informed of the French ſentiments before ourſelves.

Yeſterday afternoon M. Maret took his departure from London, in conſequence of an official note, communicated to him by the Secretary of State the night before, intimating his Majeſty's pleaſure, under the alien act, that he and his ſuit ſhould depart this kingdom within three days.

Yeſterday a ſecond order was ſent to all the ports, laying an embargo on all veſſels clearing, or cleared out, for places now occupied by the French:—of courſe this extends the embargo to all the ports in Flanders.

By yeſterday's mails from Flanders we learn, that the inhabitants of the city of Ghent have received M. Alexander Courtois, the agent of France, with tranſports of joy.

SEAMEN.

The Seamen at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Shields, and along the eaſtern coaſt, have entered into reſolutions to reſiſt any attempt to preſs them, and they have invited all the ſailors in the kingdom, to join them. They have advertiſed for this purpoſe in the New-Caſtle Chronicle of the ſecond of this month. We hope government will take ſome deciſive meaſure to ſtop the progreſs of this very alarming combination, which threatens the exiſtence of the royal Navy.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Thurſday Night, nine o'clock.

Our tumults here continue, I am concerned to ſay, increaſe, and the temper of the people at preſent is ſuch, as will not bear the ſlighteſt reſiſtance. In conſequence of the unfortunate affair near Kells, between a number of low peaſants, calling themſelves defenders, and the military, in which ſome of the former loſt their lives, and others were committed to priſon, upwards of one thouſand of their friends formed into a body, and, with five pieces of artillery, proceeded towards Dublin, to releaſe their comrades in the jail of Kilmainham.

An expreſs having been ſent to government, the military of courſe has been ordered out to ſuppreſs the inſurgents. As they belong to the loweſt order of the community, and are totally unacquainted with the uſe of artillery, the moſt melancholy apprehenſions are entertained that in the conflict many lives will be loſt.

Theſe diſturbances have cauſed the moſt lively emotions in the ſenate, which has voted an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, that with their lives and fortunes they will ſupport the government in the preſent trying and alarming criſis. During the debate ſome very harſh language was uſed towards adminiſtration, which cauſed the houſe to be cleared, the reſult of which you ſhall receive by to-morrow night's poſt.

The United Iriſhmen have entered into very ſtrong reſolutions, which, for compoſition and manlineſs, are not leſs diſtinguiſhed than thoſe that have repeatedly proceeded before from this great and reſpectable body. The ferment that prevails is beyond belief. There is nothing ſpoken of but a National Convention; but whatever the people may imagine, we truſt that government is really ſincere, and that it does not intend to trifle with the country on thoſe great and important queſtions, on which the exiſtence of their freedom and liberties depends.

The people have a majority without doors, and they have more than once had a majority within, where the ſalvation of the country depended on the independent conduct of the houſe. That parliament will unite in preventing the impending dangers, we again hope, and that the neceſſity of a National Convention will be obviated by the manly and popular conduct of the repreſentatives of the people, in granting the people their reaſonable deſires.

Houſe of Lords,

Friday, February 5.

Lord Lauderdale gave notice, that it was his intention, on Monday next, to move for certain official papers, as highly neceſſary for the Houſe to be acquainted with before the commencement of hoſtilities.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, he did not conceive his Lordſhip would find any difficulty in being accommodated with thoſe papers, ſince they had already been preſented to the Houſe of Commons, and by them ordered to be printed. And therefore his Lordſhip no doubt might be ſupplied with them at half an hour's notice.

Lord Lauderdale replied, in a few words, and thanked the learned Lord for his candid information. Adjourned to Monday.

Houſe of Commons,

Monday, February 4.

Mr. Grey moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to direct the Secretary of State to lay before the Houſe a copy of Lord Auckland's declaration to the States General, dated the 13th of November, 1792; and alſo a memorial preſented to them by his Lordſhip, dated January 5, 1793. Agreed to.

Committee of Supply.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair.

Mr. Pitt moved a reſolution, that 20,000 additional ſeamen be granted to his Majeſty, and a ſupply of 4l. per man per month.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, Feb. 5.

This day a Spaniſh officer, belonging to a brig put into Falmouth, paſſed through this place expreſs for London. He ſays that they have twelve ſail of the line and twenty-five frigates ready to join Great-Britain againſt France whenever we pleaſe.

[*For further intelligence by the Britiſh Packet, ſee the ſupplement.*]

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

HEADS of further INTELLIGENCE, received by the PACKET,

Pruſſian troops entered Poland about the end of January. War between Ruſſia and the Porte is every day more probable. The court of Spain has engaged to aſſiſt Great Britain. A French frigate captured a Dover Packet boat. The William Penn, for Philadelphia, ſailed from Graveſend on the eleventh Feb. An attack on Jerſey and Guernſey was much feared. Engliſh ſtocks declining at the date of the laſt accounts. Several ſhips reported to have been captured by the French. Orders were given for ſix frigates to ſail from Plymouth to Portſmouth, to cruize in the channel for the

safety of homeward bound ships. Pache, the French minister of war has resigned and Bournonville is appointed. Dumourier it is thought, will first attack Maestricht. Lord Auckland has promised the assistance of 12,000 English within eight days after the requisition. Dumourier arrived at Antwerp on the second of February. The Poles at Warsaw are resolved to oppose the entrance of the Prussians by open force.

It is reported that the Prussians on the 24th of January invested the city of Thorn, and that the gates were forced. It is reported that Choczim will be offered to the Turks, on condition that they reject the new French minister.

We find not a word said of the Queen. This, however, is no contradiction of the account of her execution bro't by captain M'Allister, which was dated Paris the 13th of February.

These papers also state, that Mr. Burke is mentioned as secretary to the home department.—A letter from Custine, of the 21st January, states nothing of importance. —In the British House of Commons, on the 1st of February, a warm debate took place; in which Mr. Fox reprobated, in the severest terms, the confederacy against France.—On the 22d January the French Convention decreed, that 500,000 livres should be immediately issued to the pensioners of Louis, and that permanent provision should be made for their support.—Roland, minister of the home department, had resigned.—Mr. Fox has addressed to his constituents a letter, in vindication of his motion, in the House of Commons, that an ambassador should be sent to treat with the executive council of France, in which he considers the objection to that measure.

Sundry letters received by the Packet, state, that on the second of Feb. France *declared war* against Great-Britain and Holland; that sundry vessels had been captured, and carried into Calais and other ports of France; that British vessels laden with grain or flour (British property) were prohibited from sailing without security that their cargoes should not be landed in France; but that American vessels were at liberty to proceed, with their cargoes, whithersoever they pleased.

Prosecutions for *seditious* libels are instituted in almost every part of Great Britain —Press warrants had been issued, and dispatched to the several ports.

A brig from Cape Francois arrived yesterday, mentions acts of hostility that had taken place there on British and Dutch property.

There are letters in town from a person intimately connected with the officer high in command in the British navy, mentioning, that war between England and France is determined upon—but that the British were resolved not to injure the American interest, being resolved to treat the United States as a neutral power.—This was ascertained by the circumstance of an American vessel that arrived at Falmouth, where a generous price was offered for the cargo, and on the refusal, the vessel was permitted to proceed to France. The same respect, we hear, has been observed by the French to our colours. But, from the same accounts, we learn, that the British have stopped every French bottom in their ports; and the French have observed the like conduct towards British vessels, both in Europe and the West-Indies.

The accounts by private letters further add, that there never was a time in England when war was more popular, as the number of recruits, flocking to the navy enlistments was immense. It is also affirmed, that no sailors have been pressed from American vessels. The William Penn, Captain Josiah, was to sail the 9th of February, on which day he was in the London coffee-house waiting for letters then just sealing. The George Barclay and the Harmony were likewise ready, and no obstruction offered.

By the Adriana, Captain Robertson, arrived at this port from Liverpool, we have the following advices, viz.

LONDON, February 15.

Press-warrants were issued on Saturday last, and Monday night a strong press took place on the river, and in most of the seaports throughout the kingdom.

Advice was received by government on Wednesday night, that a French cutter had been captured by one of our channel cruisers, and carried into Pool.

The report of a defeat sustained by M. de Custine is confirmed by accounts received on Wednesday. The action appears to have been produced by a sally of the garrison of Mentz, and in it the French lost 3000 men, with all their artillery. M. de Custine is believed to be among the killed.

It was stated, in accounts received on Wednesday from Italy, that five line of battle ships of the squadron commanded by M. Truguet, in the Mediterranean, were lost in the late storm.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange set out on the 4th instant from the Hague, to join the Prussian army at Frankfort.

His Prussian Majesty has published a declaration, in which he contradicts, in the most express terms, the rumours which have been circulated of his having an intention to make a second dismemberment of Poland.

The war being now commenced, and spring advancing briskly upon us, the most interesting accounts may be expected from every quarter.

In Germany, so far as we judge from the preparations making against them, the French will not maintain their ground; and the late ill successes of Custine's army give them very little encouragement to hope it.

On Tuesday, a court of Common-council was held, expressly called for the purpose of considering of addressing his Majesty on the present state of affairs; there were present the Lord Mayor, eight Aldermen, the Recorder, and a very great number of Commoners.

Mr. Deputy Birch, in a speech of some length, and replete with loyalty to the King, and love for the constitution, moved, "That an humble and dutiful address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for the paternal care taken by his Majesty for the preservation of the public tranquility, expressive of abhorrence of the late atrocious acts at Paris, and assuring his Majesty of the readiness and determination of his faithful citizens to support the honour of his crown and the welfare of his kingdoms against the ambitious designs of France, in their declaration of war against this country."

The Court unanimously agreed to address his Majesty, and appointed next day for the Sheriffs to wait on the King, to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

February 20.

The following is a correct copy of the different motions made by Mr. Fox, in the House of Commons, on Monday last.

1st. "That it is not for the honour and interest of Great-Britain to make war upon France, on account of the internal circumstances of that country, for the purpose of either suppressing or punishing any opinions and principles, however pernicious in their tendency, which may prevail there, or of establishing among the French people any particular form of government."

2d. "That the particular complaints which have been stated against the conduct of the French government, are not of a nature to justify a war, in the first instance, without having attempted to obtain redress by negociation."

3d. "That it appears to this House in the late negociations between his Majesty's Ministers and the Agents of the French government, the said Ministers did not take such measures as were likely to procure redress, without a rupture, for the grievances of which they complained, and particularly, that they never stated distinctly to the French government, any terms and conditions, the accession to which on the part of France would induce his Majesty to persevere in a system of neutrality."

4th. "That it does not appear that the security of Europe, and the rights of independent nations which have been stated as grounds of war against France, have been attended to by his Majesty's Ministers in the case of Poland, in the invasion of which unhappy country, both in the last year, and more recently, the most open contempt of the law of nations, and the most unjustifiable spirit of aggrandizement have been manifested, without having produced, as far as appears to this House, any remonstrance from his Majesty's Ministers."

5th. "That it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers, in the present crisis, to advise his Majesty against entering into engagements, which may prevent Great-Britain from making a separate peace, whenever the interest of his Majesty, and his people, may render such a measure adviseable, or which may countenance an opinion in Europe, that his Majesty is acting in concert with other powers, for the unjustifiable purpose of compelling the people of France to submit to a form of government, not approved by that nation."

The previous question was put to the four last.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, February 17.

"Yesterday the Dorset militia arrived here, and relieved the 2d regiment of foot, who are ordered to Deal and Dover, and the first party of which will march to-morrow. Two companies of the royal artillery were yesterday embarked on board of his Majesty's ship Regulus, for Gibraltar.

"The crew of La Affrique, French privateer, which was taken by the Spitfire, Captain Durham, on Friday last, were this morning sent on board of the Royal William, where several of them wished to enter into his Majesty's service.

"A general embargo was this day laid on all coasting vessels in the harbour. Those at Spithead were suffered to go under convoy of the Pluto.

"The Hannibal, of 74 guns, Capt. Colpoys, and Hector, of 74 guns, Capt. G. Montague, sailed last night on a cruize.

"The Montague, of 74 guns is ordered for commission, and Capt. James Montague is appointed to command her.

"The Britannia, Brown, from Guernsey, and King of Spain, Wood, from Cadiz, are both arrived at this port for London, on board of the latter there is a considerable quantity of dollars for different merchants."

February 18.

"This morning His Majesty's ship Juno, Captain Hood, arrived at Spithead, and brought into this port a French privateer, called L'Entreprenant, Vanniere, Commander, burthen 110 tons, with 30 men, mounting 8 guns, and armed with blunderbusses, muskets, pistols and cutlasses. She had sailed from Havre-de-Grace some few days since, and on Sunday morning had captured, off the Needles, the brig Glory, of Chepstow, John Benson, Master, bound for Bristol, laden with timber. She sailed from the Downs on Saturday, under convoy of the Iphigenia. This brig was at the same time recaptured by the Juno, and sent in here. John M'Arthur and J. P. Maxwell, Esquires, are appointed as joint agents, for their prizes.

"The privateer's men, on capturing the brig, bound Mr. Benson the Master, hands and feet, and lashed him on his back to a chest, put all his crew in irons, and otherwise mal-treated them. But the instant they were brought to by the Juno, they released the Master and crew, who immediately seized upon the Frenchmens' cutlasses, and cut several of them down. Two are since dead."

The Alvadoes, Hastel, from Mozambique, is arrived at the Isle of France, after having experienced a dangerous insurrection of her negroes, in which fifty of the wretched men were unavoidably put to the sword.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.

From New Lloyd's List, February 15.

The Badger cutter has taken a Calais fishing-boat, and carried her into Dover.

The Hinde sloop has taken a schooner privateer from Dieppe, with 4 carriage guns, 10 swivels, and 60 men, and sent her for the river Thames.

Two lugsail privateers have captured a small ship, and two brigs, between the North Foreland and Margate.

The Friendship, Mead, from Hull, is seized at Dunkirk.

The Cognac Packet, Sandwell, and Nancy, Cockburn, of London, with two vessels bound to Bristol, are seized at Charant.

The Charlotte, Butler, and Dallas, King, bound to Dublin; the Montreal, Palmer, for London, and a vessel with wheat from America, last from Falmouth, are seized at Bourdeaux.

A French privateer attempted to board the Tom, Smith, for Liverpool, off Dungeness.

The brig A B C, —— from North-Carolina, that was found at sea without any person on board, by Capt. Betts, is arrived at Guernsey.

February 19.

The Lowestoff frigate, with all the coasting vessels under her convoy, sailed from Falmouth the 15th inst. Wind N. E.

The Iphigenia and Alligator frigates, with the Nimble cutter, and all the outward bound, as per last, under convoy, sailed from Deal the 16th inst.

The Nimble revenue cutter, has taken the Patriote, French privateer, with 24 men, near Gravelin, and brought her into the Downs.

The Swan revenue cutter, has captured the Europa, Fontain, and the Marie Ann,——, two French privateers, from Havre, and sent them to Cowes.

The Spitfire sloop of war has sent into Portsmouth the Laffrique, Armand Henry, a cutter privateer, of Havre de Grace.

The Greyhound revenue cutter, has captured a French row boat privateer, with 4 carriage guns, 22 men, and sent her into Dover, and went in chase of another.

The Stag revenue cutter has sent into Rye a French privateer, with 18 men.

The Fortune sloop of war has brought into the Downs a French row-boat privateer, with 12 men, taken near Boulogne.

Two French privateers are gone for Ostend harbour, dismasted, &c.

The Culloden, ——, of Leith, is captured, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Fly, Wright, from Exeter to London, is captured, and carried into Boulogne.

The Favourite, Lambert, from Leghorn, is captured, and carried into Ostend.

The William, Glasgow, from Bourdeaux to Belfast, is stopped at the mouth of the river, and expected to be carried back to Bourdeaux.

The Isabella, Gwin, for Africa, has cut her cables, and put to sea, from L'Orient roads, after having been summoned by an officer and guard to bring her into port.

Captain Minor, of the Rambler, arrived at Portland from Charleston, spoke on the 8th ult. the ship Harmony, Captain Hamilton, of and from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, 65 days out, on the edge of soundings.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

The ship George Barclay, Capt. Collet, and the ship Harmony, Capt. Osman, arrived here yesterday from London. They left London the 13th February.

The day Capt. Robertson left Liverpool, intelligence had been received that the French army had defeated the Dutch and Prussian troops, and entered Holland.

The Manchester, Clay, was to sail from Liverpool for this port a few days after the Adriana.

The Mercury, Capt. R. Clay, of this port, arrived at Cork from Virginia, after a short passage.

CAME to the plantation of William Turner, at the Three Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road, on the 20th of December last, a small dapple grey MARE, about 12 hands high, and blind of one eye. The owner may have her again, on paying charges. †

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-street,

Webster, Adgate & White

Have constantly for sale, a large assortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS, and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a superior quality.

Also, NAILS for lathing, shingling and casks, much approved of, both for their cheapness and goodness of quality.

Iron Wire of all sizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Washing Mills, on the most approved construction.

Also, a quantity of well assorted Stone-ware. tf.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Patrick Anderson, late of Charlestown township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the first day of May next, at one o'clock, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing 152 acres, situate in the said township, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia. There are on the premises a two story stone dwelling-house, with a kitchen adjoining it, a good spring near the door, 20 acres of meadow, 15 acres thereof well watered, ten or twelve more may be made. The arable land chiefly lays level, convenient to limestone, and a good proportion thereof is well timbered. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to

JOHN LONGSTRETH, and } Executors.
ISAAC ANDERSON, }

April 3d, 1793. †

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Henry Road, of Springfield township, in Bucks county, did obtain a note from the subscriber, in March last, for the sum of eleven pounds five shillings, the consideration for which has failed; I therefore hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as I do not intend to pay the same, unless thereto compelled by the judgment of law. JOHN M'CALMONT.

Springfield township, Bucks county, April 6th, 1793. *

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Anthony Hallman, late of Springfield township, in the county of Montgomery, Black-smith, deceased, are hereby desired to exhibit the same to the subscriber, before the tenth day of May next, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment, to

WILLIAM HALLMAN, Admin'st.

April 2, 1793. ‡

WAS taken up trespassing, by the subscriber, on the 6th intant, a Black Cow, with white face and legs, has some small faults. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to me, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOSEPH DEARMAN.

N. B. It it expected she belongs to the city or Liberties.

Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1792. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on the 27th instant, a bright bay GELDING, 15½ hands high, 10 years old; has a large star, black mane and tail, shod all round, trots, canters, and has been used in harness. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid on the delivery of the horse to the subscriber, and TWENTY DOLLARS for the thief, on conviction. JAMES MORRIS.

Montgomery county, March 28, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793 a Dutch Servant Man, named FRANCIS DUNNE, by trade a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler, about twenty-five years of age, five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, straight darkish hair, and his eyes, it is believed, are darkish; he appears somewhat smaller in his every day dress than he does in Sunday cloaths; he can speak broken English, and says he can talk Low Dutch, that he is a good scholar in German, and can write some English; and pretends to be some sort of a preacher; he arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th of September, 1792, in the ship Columbia, from Amsterdam, William Maley, master. The said servant had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large cocked hat, about half worn, a dark blue broad cloth surtout coat, basket buttons of the same colour, one olive coloured close bodied coat and waistcoat, buttons covered with the same cloth, one black sattin waistcoat, one pair of black velvet breeches, with black buttons and silk kneebands, one black satinet ditto, one pair of black worsted stockings, one pair of woollen ditto, a new pair neat's leather shoes, a square pair of silver shoe buckles, a square pair of silver knee buckles, a small stock buckle of ditto, a pair of black shoe and knee buckles, one pair of steel ditto, one white shirt without sleeves, and two half ditto, one home-spun shirt, sundry stocks and cravats, two cotton cross barred handkercheifs. It is likely he may change his name and cloaths, as he had a number with him which are not known, and is a deceiving villain. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SUTTON, living in the Northern-Liberty township, near the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county, or by THOMAS SUTTON, in Philadelphia, the corner of Front and Cathrine-streets, at No. 366. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off upon their peril. It is expected that he went off in company with three other German servant men, viz. Andrew Bartal, Philip Bartal, and Jacob Millar, belonging to Doctor George Hunter, of Philadelphia.

Northern-Liberty township, Philadelphia county, April 10, 1793. ‡

West-Chester, Chester county, March 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the dwelling houſe of Caſper Fahnenſtock, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland, on the Lancaſter road, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, four hundred and thirty acres of Land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Widow Davis, Robert Todd, Michael Lapp, Michael Gunkle, and others, within 24 miles of Philadelphia. There are erected on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe (finiſhed) with two rooms on a floor, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring of excellent water, a good barn and ſtables, and two apple orchards, with about 15 acres of cleared meadow, and a lime-kiln. The greateſt part of ſaid tract is excellent lime-ſtone land, of the firſt quality, and may be viewed any time previous to the ſale. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ann Frazier, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAND, Sheriff.

N. B. Payments will be made eaſy.

West-Chester, Chester county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of Ground, containing ſix acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden; bounded by lands of John Miller, John Knight, and others. One other lot of land, containing one acre, more or leſs, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Iſaac Jackſon and Thomas Richards. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Iſaac Miller, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 19th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or half part of a piece or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, containing 130 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, Joſeph Whitehill, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Boyd, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 20th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of Ground, containing 30 perches, ſituate in Weſt-Cheſter, bounded by lands of Aaron Hoops, John Graves, and others. Alſo a ſmall quantity of ſtone. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Curtz, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, March 26th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Jacob Barr, in Pott's town, on Thurſday, the 25th day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, five contiguous Lots of Ground, ſituate in the town aforeſaid; bounded by High-ſtreet and Jacob Witz's lots; each lot containing 60 feet front, and 300 feet back. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Detrick Matthew, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet.

March 29, 1793. ¶ tf.

FOR SALE,

A Plantation, Griſt and Saw-mill,

IN a pleaſant and healthy part of the country, ſituate on Wiſſahickon creek, in Montgomery county, Gwynnedd townſhip, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from Norriſtown, on the main road leading from the Sweed's-ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryel's Ferry, on Delaware. The farm contains upwards of one hundred acres of land, about thirty whereof are meadow, the remainder arable and wood land, the arable lately limed, two orchards, and a large garden, pailed in. On the premiſes are erected a good ſtone griſt-mill, with one pair of burrs and one pair of country ſtones, two boulting cloths, one for ſuperfine flour, alſo a ſaw-mill, in good repair, a ſmith's ſhop, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, with a piazza and balcony (covered in) in front, a well of excellent water near the door, with a pump therein, a ſtone out-houſe, two ſtories high (which may anſwer for a tenant, or a ſtore) with a pump, oven and cellars, under the ſame roof, alſo a ſtore houſe adjoining, with a milk and ice cellar underneath, a ſmoke-houſe, a large barn and ſtables, ſufficient to contain 14 horſes and 10 cows, with a carriage houſe adjoining. In the barn yard there is a frame building for dry cattle, and a hay loft above, waggon and other out-houſes. For further particulars and terms apply to Chriſtopher Marſhall, jun. Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. SAMUEL WHEELER.

To be SOLD or LET,

By the Subſcriber, living near Woodbury, and may be entered on immediately.

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, with a Tan-yard, Currying-ſhop, Bark houſe, Beam-houſe, Barn, &c. &c. thereon, ſituate on the public road leading from Glouceſter to Salem, and near a public landing at Mantua creek bridge, in the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, about 12 miles from Cooper's Ferries. HANNAH LADD.

Third Month (March) 22, 1793. ‡ 4 w.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING

A DRY WALL of Stone,

OF near one mile in length, or any part thereof; for blowing ROCK, and quarrying STONE; and for digging the CANAL, for any diſtance that may ſuit the propoſers; will be received at the Office of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, near the Bank of the United States, and by JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant, at Norriſtown.

February 6, 1793. t f.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on a certain Obligation, dated in September, 1789, or thereabouts. Said Obligation was obtained in a clandeſtine manner by RICHARD BRICK, of New-Jerſey, Salem county, Tanner, againſt CALEB LIPPINCOTT, of Glouceſter county; the fraud to be made appear by his Receipt, which could not be found at the time the Obligation was given, but has ſince come to hand. † March 25, 1793.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of two hundred and ten acres of Land, ſituate in Chriſtiana Hundred, in the ſtate of Delaware, on the main road leading from Wilmington to Lancaſter, and eight miles from Wilmington, forty acres whereof are watered meadow, in mowable order, and about twenty acres more may be made at a very ſmall expence, forty acres well timbered, and the remainder arable land, in good order; the whole under good fence. A never-failing ſtream of water runs through the middle of this land, ſufficient for any kind of water works, on which a ſaw mill was heretofore erected, and the dam thereof ſtill remains. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, with three rooms on a floor, in good repair, a large frame barn, with conveniences for twenty head of cattle, a well of good water, and a never-failing ſpring of excellent water near the dwelling houſe, and an orchard of four hundred apple trees, in prime order. Poſſeſſion of the premiſes may be had on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to Mr. William Creery, in Baltimore, and John Garret, Eſq; near the premiſes, or to

JOHN BROOKS,

At the north-weſt corner of Market and Third ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about three hundred and forty acres of land, ſituate in Cheſter county, near New-London Croſs Roads, on a branch of Big Elk, which is an excellent ſtream for any kind of water-works, and a ſaw-mill has lately been erected thereon. The ſituation is eligible for a griſt-mill or iron-works; about one half the tract is covered with wood, fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and fifteen or twenty acres more may be made, a large apple orchard, two dwelling houſes, and a good barn. For further particulars, and price, enquire of Robert Lewis and Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, near Hamilton's mill, Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county.

Feb. 26, 1793. ROBERT BARR.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Executors.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

LANDS for SALE.

No. 1. A Valuable Plantation, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Brandywine creek, about ſeven miles from Wilmington, in the county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania containing 224 acres; 50 thereof are excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, with a ſmall expence, as there is plenty of water; about 60 acres of woodland; the arable land excellent for all kinds of grain. There are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, and griſt and ſaw-mill, in good order.

No. 2. A valuable Plantation, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Brandywine creek, about 6 miles from Wilmington, in the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſtate of Delaware, and in the county of Delaware, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing two hundred and thirty acres, about 30 thereof is good meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, as there is plenty of water; a large proportion of excellent woodland ſuitable for ſhip timber, &c. There are on the premiſes two dwelling houſes, a barn, a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill; it lays convenient for two farms. For terms apply to James Lea, jun. in Wilmington, or to

THOMAS GIBSON.

Birmingham Townſhip, 2d mo. 28th, 1793.

N. B. The titles are indiſputable.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County on the ſeventeenth inſtant, a certain Samuel Mehary, an Apprentice, about five feet nine inches high, ſtraight long fair hair, well built, about ſeventeen years of age, by trade a miller; had on and took with him, two linen ſhirts, a home made new coat, dark purple, with ſix buttons on each cuff, a ſtriped cotton pattern jacket, corduroy trowſers, two pair blue woolen ſtockings, one pair of coarſe ſhoes, tied with thongs, one ſuperfine white coat half worn, is a good Engliſh Scholar, and capable of attending a Merchant Mill, and is an ingenious ſtout youth: Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and ſecures him in any gaol ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID STERRET.

March the 25th, 1793.

All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to harbour him or take him off. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Martha Biles, late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt of June next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the laws direct; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, to

CHARLES BILES, LANGHORN BILES, SAMUEL BILES, } Executors.

March 15, 1793.

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, in Pennſylvania, at Dr. Joſeph Moore's, at *Three Guineas* for each mare, and *One Dollar* to the groom, to be paid at the time of covering.

PAYMASTER is a beautiful bay, nine years old, fifteen and an half hands high, and ſuperior in figure to any horſe on the continent.

He was bred in Great-Britain by Lord Offery, and imported by Captain Henry Norris, and landed on the bank of York River, in Virginia, in July, 1791.

PAYMASTER was got by Paymaſter, dam by Otho, granddam by Herod, great grand-dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim; his pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereto affixed, may be ſeen at the place of ſtanding.

Mares and Colts for ſale at the place of ſtanding.

NINA, nine years old, with foal by Paymaſter. Nina was got by Highflyer, out of a ſiſter to Gnawpoſt.

RUTH, ſix years old, with foal by Paymaſter. Ruth was got by Mambrino, her dam by Eclipſe, grand dam by Blank, great grand-dam by Oronooko, great great grand-dam by Regulus, great great great grand-dam was the dam of Nab, Phœnix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Triſtram, &c. &c. by a full brother to Mixbury; great great great great grand-dam by Hutton's Barb, that was brought over by Marſhall; great great great great great great grand-dam by the Byerly Turk; great great great great great great great grand-dam by the Soloby Turk, out of a mare of Mr. Place's, known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell, and hid in a cellar by his groom at his death.

KING WILLIAM, out of Nina (a handſome bay) got by Paymaſter, three years old.

RODNEY, a cheſnut colt, three years old, out of Ruth, got by Paymaſter, all imported with Paymaſter, in the ſhip Planter.

Theſe two colts have the appearance of making as good runners as any in America, and fine covering horſes.

A bay Filley, out of Nina, got by Paymaſter, one year old.

N. B. Paſture will be provided for mares at 3/6 per week, but not anſwerable for accidents.

THE partnerſhip of WILSON and JENKINS will diſſolve, by mutual agreement, on the 15th day of April next. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to produce their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Windſor-Forge, Lancaſter county, March 22, 1793.

A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good

CHERRY-BOARDS,

For which the Higheſt Price will be given.

ALSO, a LABOURER will find employ for any Term of Years. EVAN LLOYD.

Gwynned, March 25, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſaucepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated do. and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; hearſtmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs table chaſing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

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APRIL, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3283.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1793.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the 27th inſtant, a bright bay GELDING, 15½ hands high, 10 years old; has a large ſtar, black mane and tail, ſhod all round, trots, canters, and has been uſed in harneſs. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid on the delivery of the horſe to the ſubſcriber, and TWENTY DOLLARS for the thief, on conviction.

JAMES MORRIS.

Montgomery county, March 28, 1793.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Patrick Anderſon, late of Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the firſt day of May next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 152 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen adjoining it, a good ſpring near the door, 20 acres of meadow, 15 acres thereof well watered, ten or twelve more may be made. The arable land chiefly lays level, convenient to limeſtone, and a good proportion thereof is well timbered. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. For further particulars apply to

JOHN LONGSTRETH, and } Executors.
ISAAC ANDERSON, }

April 3d, 1793. †

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Anthony Hallman, late of Springfield townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, Black-ſmith, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, before the tenth day of May next, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

WILLIAM HALLMAN, Adminiſt.

April 2, 1793. ‡

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Henry Road, of Springfield townſhip, in Bucks county, did obtain a note from the ſubſcriber, in March laſt, for the ſum of eleven pounds five ſhillings, the conſideration for which has failed; I therefore hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I do not intend to pay the ſame, unleſs thereto compelled by the judgment of law.

JOHN M'CALMONT.

Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, April 6th, 1793. *

WAS taken up treſpaſſing, by the ſubſcriber, on the 6th inſtant, a Black Cow, with white face and legs, has ſome ſmall faults. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to me, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOSEPH DEARMAN.

N. B. It is expected ſhe belongs to the city or Liberties.

Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1792. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793, a Dutch Servant Man, named FRANCIS DUNNE, by trade a tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler, about twenty-five years of age, five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, ſtraight darkiſh hair, and his eyes, it is believed, are darkiſh; he appears ſomewhat ſmaller in his every day dreſs than he does in Sunday cloaths; he can ſpeak broken Engliſh, and ſays he can talk Low Dutch, that he is a good ſcholar in German, and can write ſome Engliſh; and pretends to be ſome ſort of a preacher; he arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th of September, 1792, in the ſhip Columbia, from Amſterdam, William Maley, maſter. The ſaid ſervant had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large cocked hat, about half worn, a dark blue broad cloth ſurtout coat, baſket buttons of the ſame colour, one olive coloured cloth bodied coat and waiſtcoat, buttons covered with the ſame cloth, one black ſattin waiſtcoat, one pair of black velvet breeches, with black buttons and ſilk kneebands, one black ſatinet ditto, one pair of black worſted ſtockings, one pair of woollen ditto, a new pair neat's leather ſhoes, a ſquare pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a ſquare pair of ſilver knee buckles, a ſmall ſtock buckle of ditto, a pair of black ſhoe and knee buckles, one pair of ſteel ditto, one white ſhirt without ſleeves, and two half ditto, one home-ſpun ſhirt, ſundry ſtocks and cravats, two cotton croſs barred handkerchiefs. It is likely he may change his name and cloaths, as he had a number with him which are not known, and is a deceiving villain. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM SUTTON, living in the Northern-Liberty townſhip, near the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county, or by THOMAS SUTTON, in Philadelphia, the corner of Front and Catharine-ſtreets, at No. 366. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off upon their peril. It is expected that he went off in company with three other German ſervant men, viz. Andrew Bartal, Philip Bartal, and Jacob Millar, belonging to Doctor George Hunter, of Philadelphia.

Northern-Liberty townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 10, 1793. ‡

BRUSSELS, February 4.

WE are this moment informed, that commiſſioners, appointed by the Executive powers of the French republic, are arrived at Oſtend, with authority to ſtop all veſſels and property belonging to the Britiſh nation. We are likewiſe informed, that Gen. Dumourier has given orders to ſeveral bodies of his troops, to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's notice. He is now at Ghent, and is daily expected here, if new incidents do not prevent him. It is ſaid he intends to make a tour of all the principal cities, in order to know the real ſtate of the military force under his command, as well as that of the magazines of ammunition and ſtores. The French troops in our provinces, according to preſent appearances, will be under a neceſſity of acting in ſeveral different directions at once.

From the ſeveral ſtations already taken by the different Auſtrian armies, it appears that the Prince de Hohenloe's army, reinforced by ſeveral regiments now on their march, will attempt to form a junction with that of General Beaulieu, and, thus united, the Imperialiſts will advance to Namur by the Ardennes. On the other ſide, General Clairfait's army, encreaſed by ſeveral large reinforcements, will march by the way of Aix la Chapelle and Liege, regulating its motions by the march of the Pruſſian army, under the command of Prince Frederick of Brunſwick, now in the territory of Cleves and adjacent country. In order to prevent theſe deſigns, and to profit by the preſent weak ſtate of the combined army, it appears that the French intend to make the firſt attack, and that in a few days they will open the campaign. A regiment of dragoons, which made a part of our garriſon, is already marched for Liege, and, according to appearances, it will be followed by the greater part of the troops in this city.

The day before yeſterday the corps of Sans Culottes marched through this city, preceded by a band of muſic; when they arrived at the Great Square, they danced round the tree of liberty. Notwithſtanding all the enticements, however, which they held out to induce the citizens to enliſt in their corps, very few hitherto have enrolled their names.

DUBLIN, February 8.

Yeſterday, after each maſs in the ſeveral Roman Catholic Chapels in this metropolis, the prayers of the congregations were deſired "for the repoſe of the ſoul of Louis XVI. late King of the French, who fell an innocent victim to a factious and cruel people."

Feb. 20. One of the earlieſt attempts that the Engliſh may perhaps make againſt the French, will be to deſtroy the Baſon and works of late years at Cherbourgh, which is the only port, lying for a conſiderable extent of diſtance, on the coaſt of Normandy, being oppoſite to Hampſhire, (from which it is not far diſtant,) and might be a rendezvous for a ſwarm of privateers to annoy the Britiſh trade in the Channel. In 1758, Commodore, now Lord, Howe, and General Blyth, totally deſtroyed the works and Baſon, erected in the time of Louis XIV. It was off this place the ſignal victory over the French fleet was obtained, in the year 1692, by Admiral Ruſſel.

A gentleman lately from Amſterdam, now reſident in this city, and who may be ſuppoſed to have ſome acquaintance with the ſentiments of his countrymen, entertains great apprehenſion that Dumourier, unleſs the Pruſſian army ſtop his career, is likely, from the temper of the Belgians, to ſucceed in his enterpriſes againſt Holland. Thoſe feuds and diſcontents, which a few years ſince were checked merely by the preſence of a powerful foreign army, have by no means been ſubdued; and the appearance of Dumourier, with any proſpects of ſucceſs, would bring many thouſands to the tri-coloured ſtandard, unleſs the late ſanguinary proceedings in France may have changed their opinion of Gallic government.

The Engliſh ſtocks which fluctuate on many leſs important occaſions, have, in conſequence of the hoſtile ſituation of public affairs, experienced a fall. The laſt quotations are as follow:—Three per cent. conſols, 70; four per cents. 86; and five per cents, par. Large inveſtments are ſaid to be daily taking place from Holland and the Netherlands, which have prevented, as might be imagined, a farther deſcent.

Inſurances from London have riſen to 10 per cent. No policies of inſurance, from any port within the Streights of Gibraltar, would on Wedneſday be underwrote at any price.

The proceedings in the North have engaged in a conſiderable degree the attention of Government, on Monday morning, and at a very early firſt ſitting on Friday laſt. This meeting was principally to arrange the mode of their ſubſequent proceedings; a committee of five from each county was, therefore, appointed to prepare the buſineſs for the enſuing day, at which time a number of reſolutions were agreed to. We are informed that every thing was conducted with much temper and unanimity, and that it was determined to adjourn till May next, in order to await the deciſion of the Legiſlature on theſe important matters that muſt come under diſcuſſion during this intereſting ſeſſion.

The Proviſional Aſſembly of Ulſter held the meeting of Delegates from 35 diſtinct corps of Volunteers, of the county of Antrim—ſeveral reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to, tending to preſerve internal peace.

Feb. 21. A barbet battery of 4 guns is immediately to be conſtructed at the Pigeon-houſe, for the protection of this harbour.

All his majeſty's forces cantoned at Drogheda, and in its vicinity, have been ordered to march to the northward; and the orders to the regiments that compoſe our garriſon, to hold themſelves ready to march at a minute's warning, renewed.

The Charlotte, Butler, of this port, was ſeized in Bourdeaux river, on the 3d inſtant. She was full laden on her return home, and had fallen down the Garonne, from Bourdeaux, as far as Pouſſack, when the order for ſeizure reached her. Her cargo will be re-landed, and reſtored to the ſhippers.

An act of Parliament, we hear, will be paſſed this ſeſſion, to make it felony, death, for any of his majeſty's natural born ſubjects who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves on board any ſhip of war or armed veſſel belonging, or acting under the ſanction of a commiſſion from the enemy.—Such an act is particularly neceſſary at this time, as by the commutation of the tax on tobacco, a duty of one ſhilling on the pound, duty on importation, being ſtruck off, the temptation to ſmuggle this article is removed.

The following intelligence was received by yeſterday's poſt, from Belturbet, dated February 18.

"On Sunday morning laſt, the 17th, a detachment of the 8th light dragoons, commanded by Cornet Ouſely, under the conduct of a magiſtrate and the King's meſſenger, ſent expreſs the night before from the caſtle, marched from Belturbet before day-break, to the houſe of a gentleman, nine miles diſtant, where they ſurpriſed and took two officers belonging to the French army under General Dumourier—one the ſon of an Iriſh gentleman, the other a Frenchman; both of them are ſaid to be Captains of the cavalry—and the French officer one of Dumourier's Aide-de-camps. It is ſaid he appeared in a very ſingular uniform, mixed browniſh cloth, with green facing. They were put into a chaiſe, and eſcorted by the ſame dragoons to a Cavan, whence they were delivered to a guard of infantry, who conveyed them on their way to Dublin"

On Sunday arrived at Paſſage, near Waterford, his majeſty's cutter Pilote, Lieutenant Gunter; and on Monday a hot preſs took place on the river, when a great number of able hands were picked up.

The corps of volunteers, called the Union, beat up for recruits every day at Cork, in order to compleat the augmentation of his majeſty's forces; they have met with great ſucceſs, as not leſs than 200 men entered laſt week.

Mr. Briton, one of the King's meſſengers, went down to the county of Cavan, and, by virtue of a ſpecial warrant, apprehended Mr. Ellis, the ſon of a magiſtrate of that county, with two French gentlemen and their ſervants.

Mr. Ellis is ſaid to be lately from France, and one of thoſe gentlemen who belonged to Dumourier's army.

By a letter received yeſterday at one of our principal mercantile houſes, from London, we have the following important intelligence, that the city and fortreſs of Maeſtricht, reckoned the ſtrongeſt in Europe, was taken by aſſault, on the 6th inſtant, by a body of French troops, under General Dumourier.

It was yeſterday confidently reported at the cuſtom houſe, that five veſſels, laden with proviſions, were cut off Cork river on Tueſday laſt by the enemy. There are not a few here who ſuſpect the departure of theſe veſſels as not a compulſory one.

On Thurſday a proclamation was iſſued, laying a general embargo on all veſſels in the ſeveral ports of this kingdom, veſſels in the ſervice of the poſt-office only excepted.

And yeſterday appeared another proclamation, excepting from the general embargo colliers, fiſhing veſſels, veſſels employed in trade betwen Great Britain and Ireland, and all Foreign veſſels (except thoſe of France) that are ready to proceed on their voyages

And on the 13th inſtant a proclamation was iſſued, offering a reward of 100l. to any perſon who ſhall, within three months, diſcover and proſecute to conviction, any of the rioters called defenders, not already in cuſtody.

Yeſterday a party of horſe marched to Ruſh and Skerries, for the purpoſe of diſarming, or more properly ſpeaking, unrigging, the cutters in thoſe harbours, to prevent their ſailing to the ports of the enemy, from which (as was the caſe in the laſt war) they might, under the ſanction of hoſtile commiſſions, commit piratical depredations on their country.

We are ſorry to learn, by a private letter, that a large veſſel was entirely loſt, about 2 o'clock, on Sunday laſt, on the Northern coaſt, near to the iſland of Rachray; every ſoul on board periſhed. It is only conjectured ſhe was bound from Dublin to Derry.

LONDON, January 26.

Septuil, the worthy treaſurer of the civil liſt of the late Louis XVI. is at preſent at Southampton, deeply afflicted at the loſs of a beloved maſter. This gentleman is, by his loyalty, kept from a perſonal property of 20,000l. per annum.

LA FAYETTE.

The harſh and rigorous treatment which this unfortunate General has experienced during his captivity, has provoked univerſal conjecture, and indeed has been uniformly reprobated. A correſpondent who has lately returned from the continent ſays, it is to be explained in the following manner:

It was always reported, and is now believed in France, that when the King and Queen attempted to make their eſcape, and were ſtopped at Varennes, it was with the knowledge and connivance of La Fayette.

It was afterwards underſtood, that he as immediately repented of this connivance, and took effectual means to prevent the royal family from accompliſhing their purpoſe.

It is certain that the Queen has always aſſerted, and been convinced, that their diſappointment and conſequent detention is to be imputed to La Fayette. Hence her reſentment to him has been implacable.

This account, if not true, is certainly plauſible; and if it be really underſtood by the ſovereigns of Pruſſia and Auſtria, that La Fayette did actually do what this repreſentation imputes, we can the leſs wonder that the treatment which he experiences is rigorous and ſevere.

February 7—12.

It is a proof of the good underſtanding which has now taken place between our court and that of Spain, that our miniſtry, who had prohibited the exportation of proviſions from Ireland to all foreign ports, have now ſent permiſſion to the merchants at Cork, and the other Iriſh ports, to ſhip out 29,000 barrels of beef and pork, for the uſe of the Spaniſh government.

Paris, who killed Le Pelletier, ſhot himſelf with a double barrelled piſtol, loaded with chewed ſhot. They found on him a pocket-book, containing 1218 livers in aſſignats, and a copper fleur-de-lys plated; and on being ſtript, they diſcovered near his ſkin two papers, one of which was an extract from the regiſter of the pariſh of St. Roch, at Paris, by which it appeared he was born the 12th of November, 1763. The ſecond paper was his diſcharge from the late King's guard, dated the 1ſt June, 1792, on the back of which was as follows: "No one was my accomplice in the fortunate death of the villain St. Fargeaut. Let no one be moleſted. Had he not fallen, I would have atchieved a ſtill more glorious action--I would have purged the country of that regicide, patricide, and parricide, d'Orleans. Let no one be moleſted. The French are all daſtards." After this followed ſome verſes, and he ſubſcribed himſelf Paris the elder, guard of the King, who was aſſaſſinated by the French.

The Newcaſtle aſſociation have collected the ſum of 235l. 4s. for the purpoſe of giving additional bounties to ſeamen entering into the royal navy at that port.

Feb. 14. The agents of France have, ſome time paſt been buying up, with great diligence, all the LUGGERS and hovelers they could procure, at any price, on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex. Theſe veſſels, or rather boats, are not capable of carrying cannon, but when armed with ſwivels, as they are navigated both by ſails and oars, they make moſt excellent privateers.

By Lloyd's liſt of the 12th inſtant, we learn, that 10 Engliſh veſſels, not appriſed of the hoſtile declarations of France, arrived in different ports of the Republic, and conſequently have become ſubject to the change of circumſtances. Through the ſame channel we are informed, that three French Weſt-Indiamen were loſt, during the late tempeſtuous weather, on the coaſt of France; ſeveral others are, however, arrived ſafe, and one ſhip, richly laden, from the iſle of France, has reached l'Orient.

It appears that the French, doubtful, perhaps, of the pacific intentions of the Britiſh Cabinet, inſured in London a great number of their expected ſhips. This was done when exchange ſtood at 18 or 20.

A letter from Treves, ſays: "The French troops, which ſome time ſince occupied the greateſt part of the ſurrounding country, have been ſo preſſed by diſtreſs of every kind, that they have been gradually evacuating our neighbourhood, and falling back into their own territories. This has been done without any exertions on the part of our garriſon, which remains in comfortable winter quarters, well ſupplied with all neceſſaries. In the mean time the Pruſſians are collecting in great force, and the campaign will be opened early by the combined armies, with great vigour and ſpirit."

Extract of a letter from Holland, brought by the Mail that arrived yeſterday, dated February 5.

"We are making all poſſible preparations for a vigorous defence and, if the ſtates are united and firm, they may make a very formidable reſiſtance.

"Every thing is prepared to lay the country under water at a moment's warning: the neighbourhood of Bois le Duc is already inundated; beſides which 25,000 Pruſſians having entered the Dutch territory; we are not in any fear of ſurpriſe from the French."

The rumours of yeſterday were ſuch as may be expected at the preſent criſis. It was circulated, on the one hand, that Gen. Cuſtine and his army had been cut to pieces. It was ſuggeſted on the other, that General Dumourier had been ſurrounded and deſtroyed by the army of General Clairfait!

An intelligence more ſatisfactory and more confirmed was received by the Dutch mails of yeſterday. It was then declared, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that the diviſion between the Patriots and the Stadtholder was now at an end; and that the ſenſe of their common danger had united the people of Amſterdam in one common bond of union.

An Ambaſſador is to be formally announced in a few days from Monſieur, as regent to the Court of Great Britain. The perſon named is the Duc d'Harcourt. His reception in the combined view of *etiquette* and political relation, will furniſh matter of curious obſervation.

Yeſterday M. de Curſt, Depute des Soles Du Nent de Al'merique, attended by M. Chev. du Bue, and Le Baron de Chaetſontaire, lately arrived From the French Weſt India ſettlements, who have petitioned the adminiſtration of this country to take their perſons and property under their protection, were preſented to the King at St. James's, by Lord Grenville.

The Archduke Charles, brother of the Emperor, is the intended ſucceſſor of Duke Albert of Saxe Teſchen, in the government of the Belgic Netherlands, in caſe the ancient conſtitution of that country is reeſtabliſhed, under the ſovereiginty of the houſe of Auſtria.

Advices from Leyden, of a recent date, ſay, that a report was prevalent there, that the French have quitted Guelderland, which is at preſent occupied by the Pruſſians, who, united with General Clairfait's army, form a body of 45,000 men.—It is thought that ſome capital ſieges, as thoſe of Landau, Frieſburg, &c. are in agitation, as a Pruſſian detachment of miners have been ordered to join the army of the Rhine.

A Dutch paper mentions. that the indignation of the people at Warſaw was ſo general, on hearing that the Pruſſians had entered their territory, that a ſtrenuous oppoſition being reſolved on, they flew to the arſenal, ſeized the cannons, &c. but, upon reflecting upon their inſufficiency, this ardor had gradually ſubſided. On the 24th of laſt month, it is ſaid, the Pruſſians took poſſeſſion of Thorn, after forcing the gates, which occaſioned an Eſtafeets to be diſpatched to Warſaw, where, it was ſuſpected, that Dantzic would ſhare the ſame fate.

All accounts agree that the French have evacuated Furemonde, and ſome of the foreign papers add, that they were driven out with great loſs. Only two battalions were left at Weſel when the Pruſſians moved from that place.

It is reported Chockzim will be offered to the Turks, on condition that they reject the new French Miniſter.

By the laſt Packet from Oſtend, we learn that it was currently reported there an engagement had taken place between the Auſtrians and French troops, when the latter were defeated with the loſs of 4000 men, 157 waggons, and 13 pieces of cannon.

Letters from Holland, by yeſterday's mail, mentioned a report prevalent there, that the garriſon of Mentz had made an unſucceſsful ſally on the Pruſſians, by which the former loſt all their artillery, and had 3000 men killed; among whom, it was alſo ſaid, General Cuſtine had fallen.

Extract of letter from Vanlo, Feb. 1.

"The French advanced poſts at Kaldekerkin retreated in the night of the 26th to Brancht, and afterwards to Vlodop.

"Yeſterday in the afternoon a corps of about 1000 French arrived on the left ſhore of the Maeſe, not far from this city, and were ſoon after reinforced by ſeveral large bodies coming from Thorn. They ſeem to be determined to eſtabliſh a conſiderable force to defend the banks of the Maeſe, and to diſpute the paſſage of this river with the Pruſſians."

No ſooner were the hoſtilities of France known, than very general orders were given to the commanders of the King's ſhips to ſink, burn, and deſtroy all veſſels belonging to the French republic.

Feb. 15. The Marſeillois quitted Paris on the 7th, but took an oath, on leaving their brethren, to avenge the blood of the French ſhed in Italy.—"We are going to Rome," ſaid they, "and we will not return till we have promenaded with the head of the Holy Father upon a pike.

The Citizens of Marſeilles have a million in caſh at the Treaſury, for the ſupport of the war.

Two or three Batavians have appeared at the Jacobin Club, to read a memoir which had been preſented to Le Brun, and which he had kept private for a month paſt. The object of this memoir was to prove, that the fate of France depended upon the conqueſt of Holland, where the French would find gold, proviſions, &c. ſufficient to reſiſt the coalized powers.

To this the Batavians received for anſwer, that the conqueſt of Holland was not ſo diſtant as the Kings might imagine; that their tyrant would ſoon hide himſelf in his marſhes, and preſent to all Europe the ſpectacle of a Coloſſus fallen from his predeſtal into the mud!

The Preſident cloſed his obſervations with this curious flouriſh:—"The gold of Holland is the leaſt object of our ambition.—Our ſole wiſh is rather to adminiſter the precious benefits of Liberty to the Slave, without which, all other enjoyments are nothing better than public calamities."

None of the French papers announces the capture of any more than one veſſel ſince the declaration of war againſt England and Holland—and this a Dutchman, which had been carried into Calais.

A great many deſertions have taken place in the French armies ſince the death of the King—many of the officers who remain, proceed ſo far as to wear mourning.

Report in the capital has aſſaſſinated about half a dozen Kings of Europe; among the reſt, *le Roi George, et ſon Miniſtre Pitt!*——See the Courier Francois of Monday laſt.

The French democrats have treated the Engliſh, taken in the late captured veſſels, with the utmoſt indignity, having actually put a *cap* and *bells* upon each, becauſe they were ſuch *fools* as to prefer a country, in which government and law are deemed ſuperior to maſſacre and anarchy.

From very reſpectable authority we are enabled to ſtate that the French are deſerting in great numbers to the Dutch. Hundreds of French paſs into Holland in a day; but the Dutch, aware of the danger of retaining in their country ſuch a number of the general enemies of mankind, very wiſely diſarm them, and ſend them, back again.

A letter from Dover, February 15, ſays, "A ſmall veſſel is arrived from Oſtend this morning, which brings an account, that the French have been defeated by the allied troops; that the troops are all drawn from Bruges, Oſtend, &c. as a reinforcement, and that the Brabantines think they ſhall be clear of French liberty in about a fortnight, and ſay, that they have had their ſhare for a century to come.

"Two privateers are fitting out in that harbour, but they cannot get men to man them. A French privateer arrived at Oſtend laſt Wedneſday diſmaſted, and another with loſs of anchors, cables, &c. but had taken no prizes."

Feb. 16. A brig laden with tobacco pipe clay, and two others, one from Hull, bound to Dunkirk, have been carried into that port as prizes to the Dunkirk privateers.

It does not appear, by the accounts hitherto arrived, that the French have as yet done any conſiderable damage to our trade. The maſter of a veſſel who came into Dover on Wedneſday, with a foreign lady and her family from Boulogne, reports two or three ſmall captures, but had not heard of any valuable prize being taken. No veſſel whatever had been brought into Boulogne.

February 20.

STATES GENERAL.

The States General have ſent a moſt ſenſible and well digeſted letter to the States of the reſpective Provinces, dated February 13, in which, after mentioning their having notice from their Conſuls of the embargo laid on all Dutch ſhips in the French and Flemiſh Ports, they ſay, they find by the public papers that the French nation (or rather their preſent Governors) had, by a decree unprecedented in the annals of hiſtory, declared war againſt the King of England, and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, alledging their reaſons for ſo doing to be, "That the Stadtholder is concerned with the enemies of France; that he is an enemy to the French Patriots; that he ſets at liberty the forgers of aſſignats; that he is fitting out ſhips of war to unite with thoſe of England; that he has opened a loan; and that he throws obſtacles in the way of the trade with France." Theſe are alledged as reaſons for open hoſtilities againſt the Stadtholder, whoſe poſſeſſions in Germany they do not attack, but are directing their arms againſt this Republic, and the poſſeſſions of its peaceable inhabitants.

"To declare war againſt the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who is no Sovereign of theſe States, but an illuſtrious perſonage attached to them by the high charges he holds under the Sovereignty of the States of theſe Provinces, ſhews but little knowledge of the government of a ſtate, from whom they pretend to have received any injury; but when we reflect upon the reaſons they alledge for declaring war, we muſt not only attribute ſuch declaration to ignorance, but to the deſire of ruling, of violence, and of general anarchy, which ſeems to guide the minds of ſeveral Members of the Convention; in fact, you know, and all the inhabitants of theſe Provinces know, that the reaſons alledged by the Convention of France for a declaration of War, could they be ſubſtantiated, are many of them ſuch as no independent nation is obliged to give account of to any one."

The letter, after fully and ſenſibly refuting all the reaſons for war, brought forward by the Convention, and after comparing the conduct of the United Provinces during the troubles in France with that of the Convention, who violated the moſt ſacred treaties, by ſending an armed force to open the Scheldt, the letter recommends the States to place their firm reliance on the God of their fathers, who has always ſo eminently defended this Republic, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to defend thoſe provinces from all attacks on the part of the French.

The letter concludes by reminding the States, "That it is not long ſince the United Provinces bound themſelves to ſupport the charge of Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, as an eſſential part of the Conſtitution and Government of their States, promiſing to guarantee the ſame to each other, without the ſmalleſt reſerve on the part of any Province whatever." That the moment is now come to put this guarantee in force in the moſt energetic manner. The National Convention declares war againſt the Stadtholder, as if he was the Sovereign of the United Provinces; and they have in their writings endeavoured to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord in the Republic: But let us rally round our Conſtitution, which Conſtitution has a free Government and a Stadtholder, but no Sovereign; let every individual, who has any regard for religious and civil rights, join heart and hand to defend both, and to preſerve that Conſtitution, under which this Republic has flouriſhed for ſo many years, from the evil deſigns of internal as well as external enemies, &c.

Lord Auckland has notified to the Greffier Fagel, that the Commanders of the Britiſh ſhips have received orders to give notice to any Dutch veſſels they may meet, of the embargo laid upon all Engliſh and Dutch ſhips in the French Ports, and of the probability of a rupture with France; and that they ſhall afford the ſame protection to all Dutch veſſels, as to thoſe of Great-Britain.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, February 16.

Mr. Hobart informed the Houſe, that he was directed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to deliver a meſſage to the Houſe, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, and the ſame was alſo read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth:

"Weſtmoreland.

"I have his Majeſty's commands to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that the Aſſembly now exerciſing the powers of government in France have, without previous notice, directed acts of hoſtility to be committed againſt the perſons and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects, in breach of the law of nations, and of the moſt poſitive ſtipulations of treaty, and have ſince, on the moſt groundleſs pretences, actually declared war againſt his Majeſty and the United Provinces. Under the circumſtances of this wanton and unprovoked aggreſſion, his Majeſty has taken the neceſſary ſteps to maintain the honor of his crown, and to vindicate the rights of his people; and his Majeſty relies with confidence on the firm and effectual ſupport of the Houſe of Commons, and on the zealous exertions of a brave and loyal people, in proſecuting a juſt and neceſſary war, and in endeavouring, under the bleſſing of Providence, to oppoſe an effectual barrier to the further progreſs of a ſyſtem, which ſtrikes at the ſecurity and peace of all independent nations, and is purſued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity and juſtice.

"In a cauſe of ſuch general concern, his Majeſty has every reaſon to hope for the cordial co-operation of thoſe powers, who are united with his Majeſty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an intereſt in preventing the extenſion of anarchy and confuſion, and contibuting to the ſecurity and tranquility of Europe.

"W."

Lord Kingſborough moved that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, for the meſſage which has been ſent to this Houſe by his Majeſty's command.

Mr. Guffe ſeconded the motion, which wrs agreed to, nem. con.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Dec. 22.

THERE has lately been a great flood at Honduras—great quantities of wood that were cut and ready for ſhipping were loſt, and the price of that article has in conſequence riſen from 10l. to 12l. 10s. During the ſpace of three months, commencing the latter end of July, it rained there almoſt inceſſantly. The flood at length became ſo great, the river riſing more than ſeventy feet above its uſual level, that the inhabitants were compelled to quit their houſes and go on board their flat bottomed boats, in which they reſided ſeveral days. Many negroes periſhed, and nearly the whole of the ſtock was deſtroyed. The loſs of mahogany carried into the ſea by the flood, is computed to be more than two million feet. On the 3d of Dec. the river was ſtill forty feet above the cuſtomary level.

BOSTON, April 3.

Agreeably to the conſtitution of this commonwealth, the citizens thereof aſſembled on Monday laſt, for the purpoſe of electing a Governor, Lieutenant-governor, and forty Senators, for the year enſuing.

The votes in this town for governor, were, for his Excellency John Hancock, 1124. Hon. Elbridge Gerry, 34. Hon. Francis Dana, 15.—For lieutenant-governor, Hon. Samuel Adams, 1171.

WAR!

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Abigail, Capt. Gooch, in 37 days from Cadiz. The Captain mentions the following, as the current reports of the day at that place:

That the Nat. Convention of France had declared war againſt Great Britain and Holland on the 1ſt of February laſt.

That it was the general opinion at Cadiz, that if Spain ſhould take an active part in the war, it would be in favour of the French nation; as the Spaniards were confident they had not forces ſufficient to oppoſe their progreſs, as enemies, to the heart of the kingdom by land.

That twelve ſhips of the line were in commiſſion at Cadiz, but that very few ſailors could be obtained to man them---- and government were fearful of iſſuing preſs-warrants.

That the enmity of the Spaniards againſt England was ſuch, as to induce an opinion, that if the King of Spain ſhould declare war in favour of England he would be beheaded.

That there were reports in Cadiz, of the execution of the Queen of France—and that the Dauphin was bled to death by order of the ruling powers, a few days after the decollation of his father.

Some letters received by this arrival, dated Feb. 27, do not ſay any thing of a declaration of war; others, of nearly the ſame date, mention the event as certain.

The French privateers will have fine game upon the ocean, ſhould it be true that the National Convention has declared war againſt the European powers.

The French have a very formidable fleet afloat, and very well manned.

There are reports in town, ſaid to be founded on letters from various parts of the United States, that the National Convention of France had declared war againſt all the nations of Europe, and have excepted none in the civilized world except the Turks and Americans!

This declaration, we underſtand, was made the 12th of February, and was to be carried into prompt execution. The moment is big with events of the moſt intereſting kind, which muſt daily unfold themſelves.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated, Port-au-Prince, March 13, 1793.

"The army which is out on the plains have got quarrelling among themſelves, and are coming in to-day, to leave the plains to the mercy of the negroes, and you may depend that it will all be burnt to aſhes. The municipality made a requeſt, or rather a demand, yeſterday, that all the maſters of veſſels ſhould furniſh one third of their crew to go out on the plains—which they refuſe. They are willing to guard the town to ſave their own goods if poſſible. What will be the conſequence of our refuſal I don't know; but we ſuppoſe that they will lay a general embargo. The people are in the greateſt conſternation you can conceive of; they expect when the army comes in they will again fight among themſelves, and if they do, this town will again be burnt. There is another circumſtance which we are afraid of: a commiſſary is expected here every moment, from the Cape, to enforce ſome act, which the people here are determined ſhall not take place. How it will be ſettled God only knows. I wiſh I was clear of this place of confuſion, tumult and diſorder; but it is impoſſible—they will not let one go."

Extract of a letter, dated, Aux Cayes, February 14.

From a member of the colonial aſſembly.

"Tranquillity is not yet reſtored to this colony, and cannot be reſtored until freſh forces arrive, commanded by true republicans.

"Some of the rebels have lately ſet fire to the ſugar works in the quarter des Anges, belonging to ſeveral planters."

Laſt Monday noon, a new liberty-pole was erected in Liberty-ſquare, in the place where the old one was cut down the Saturday preceding, and the liberty-flag diſplayed therefrom until ſun-ſet.

NEW-LONDON, April 4. Laſt week on Tueſday night, a large ſloop from the Weſt Indies, belonging to Darby, in this ſtate, Sandford, maſter, with a valuable cargo of molaſſes, ſugar and coffee, was loſt on Block-Iſland. It is ſaid that ſhe ſunk ſo ſuddenly, that the people were obliged to get on the ſhrowds to ſecure themſelves; in which ſituation the maſter (who was in an ill ſtate health) periſhed, the others were taken off by boats from Block-Iſland.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

Having remarked that Paris accounts of 24, through the Britiſh papers, announce inceſſant expectation of a general maſſacre, &c.—we communicate the following with ſingular pleaſure.

Extract of letter from a New-York gentleman, dated Paris, January 24, 1793, to his friend in this city.

"I left London on the 10th inſtant, and arrived here the 19th, without meeting with any danger, or extraordinary interruption. The late King was executed two days after my arrival; the peace of the city, however, was not diſturbed, and it ſtill remains quiet."

Yeſterday as one of the Elizabeth-Town ferry boats was croſſing the bay, ſhe accidentally ſunk;—ſeveral perſons who were on board were taken up and ſaved; but Mrs. Meclean, wife of Mr. Charles Meclean, Grocer, at White-hall dock, being in the cabbin, was unfortunately drowned.

The ſhip New-York, Captain Smith, was boarded off Falmouth by a French Privateer, only two days from France, who, after examining his papers, treated him with politeneſs and left him to proceed on his voyage. The French officer informed Captain Smith, that the Queen of France had been poiſoned.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

Yeſterday arrived here, from Marſeilles, in France, the ſhip Harmony, Capt. William Robinſon, which place he left on the 15th of February---Capt. Robinſon put into Gibraltar, which place he left on the 26th of February---He informs that on the 31ſt of January, war was declared by the National Convention of France againſt the Engliſh and Dutch---That on the 7th of February following, the harbour maſter of Marſeilles received orders to unſhip the rudders of the Engliſh and Dutch veſſels in that port, and accordingly did ſo---That as ſoon as the news reached Marſeilles, they immediately began fitting out privateers---That two privateers ſailed in company from Marſeilles with the Harmony---That in three days after captain Robinſon ſailed, there would be ready for ſea upwards of 18 ſail out of that port, from 4 to 24 guns each---That on the 20th February, a French privateer, of 14 guns, fell in with ſix ſail of Engliſh and Dutch off Cape Palos; took five, and one brig made her eſcape to Gibraltar.

Captain Robinſon further informs, that on his arrival at Gibraltar, the admiral ſent for him to come on board, and made ſtrict enquiry, whether France had declared war againſt England or not; and when the admiral found it to be ſo, he made his ſignal for all the frigates out in the Gut's mouth to come in, and gave them orders to cruize in the ſtreights, and bring in all French and Engliſh veſſels they could fall in with. That in Cette and Toulon they were acting in the ſame manner as at Marſeilles. The admiral at Gibraltar informed Captain Robinſon, that he expected ten ſail of the line daily to arrive there.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

It is mentioned in a letter received laſt week from France, that "the National Convention have decreed, that the prizes made by the cruiſers belonging to the republic of France, ſhall be equally divided between the French crew and the crew of the veſſel taken. If an armed veſſel is captured, the admiralty ſhall purchaſe the prize, and the amount be divided as above.

It is highly probable, (ſays a French paper) that the court of London took ſome ſteps to ſave the life of Louis the XVIth, which at preſent are not known publicly. In the afternoon of the 21ſt of January, a meſſenger from London arrived at Paris, and alighted at the houſe of the miniſter of foreign affairs. The miniſter was inſtantly ſeen reading, with great emotion, the diſpatches that had been put into his hands. After he had done reading, he called the meſſenger to him and ſaid, "My friend, you have made great haſte, (he had come in forty-nine hours) but you have come too late! You are undoubtedly much fatigued: retire and take ſome reſt."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 13.

"We are all greatly agitated here about a Parliamentary reform, and from the complexion of the times we are in great hopes of obtaining it, though it is hard to ſay to what extent. The lads of the north, who are ever firſt in this ſort of buſineſs, are to meet in Convention at Dunganon, the 15th inſtant, the old memorable day, [anniverſary of 15th Feb. 1782, when they demanded a free trade] and it is expected it will be a very numerous meeting. The Parliament is to be the ſubject of their deliberations; the reſolutions of the counties, baronies, pariſhes, and towns, ſpeak all with one voice, viz. the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, and a reform of the Parliament."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, February 19th.

"The people here are exceedingly diſcontented with their repreſentation in parliament, and the weight of taxes they are obliged to bear, Indeed there is now appearance of matters coming to a criſis—By the few papers I ſend, you may form ſome idea of the popular ferment; and of the wiſhes of the people at large. If theſe wiſhes are not complied with (which I doubt) the conſequence may be.——

"Trade and buſineſs of every kind are almoſt entirely put a ſtop to. Banks and monied men are afraid of a revolution, and will not diſcount the very beſt bills which are produced to them. The conſequence is, that ſeveral very reſpectable houſes have, and will be obliged to ſtop payment. The country people are making no remittances; expecting, I ſuppoſe, ſoon to pay their debts in an eaſy manner.—Such, my friend, are the lamentable effects of a government which reſts for ſupport, not on the many, but the few; a government, under which the great maſs of the people have been long ſubjected to every oppreſſion and indignity that ariſtocratic influence could impoſe upon them. When ſuch a people are driven to the laſt deſperate reſource of the wretched, to burſt their hand by force, how horrible the conſequences that muſt enſue?

"Revenge of accumulated wrongs cannot fail, on ſuch occaſions, to hurry an ignorant multitude far beyond thoſe bounds within which, in the eye of reaſon and moderation, they ought to confine themſelves. It is ſtrange that men in power will not foreſee their conſequences; and guard againſt them, by making it the *intereſt* of the people to ſupport the government under which they live."

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, Jan. 27, 1793, to a gentleman in this city.

We learn by good authority that a treaty of neutrality was this day ſigned between France and Spain. We do not know what part our court will take in conſequence of the death of Louis XVIth. This court is gone into mourning for three months.

The commiſſioners employed to inſpect the canal and lock navigation between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, have already broken ground, by marking out the lines from Buſh-hill, eaſtward and weſtward, that being the place from whence they have choſen to ſtart their courſes.

From the character of the engineer, Mr. Weſton, and the indefatigable zeal of the commiſſioners, we may expect to ſee a conſiderable progreſs made this ſummer in that great and advantageous acquiſition to the wealth and proſperity of Pennſylvania.

Capt. Crozier, in the Schooner Sans Souci, in his paſſage from Peterſburg, Virginia, to this port, ſpoke a Liverpool brig, bound for Philadelphia, in lat. 38, o long. 74, 73, the Captain of which told Captain Crozier, that he had ſeen ſeveral veſſels at ſea bound for Philadelphia.---Captain Crozier picked up a boat with fiſhing tackle on board, ſuppoſed to have been ſwept off the deck of ſome veſſel.

The ſhip America, Ewing, was to ſail from Belfaſt for Philadelphia about the 20th of February.

The ſhip Alexander, Woodward, was to ſail from Killybegs about the ſame time.

The ſhip Betſey, Captain Gildea, is arrived at Dublin, in 21 days from Philadelphia.

Wedneſday laſt Dr. BENJAMIN BUDD, of Mountholly, was married to Miſs HANNAH BURR, of Burlington county, a young lady poſſeſſed of every agreeable accompliſhment which can render the married ſtate happy.

To thoſe concerned in MILLS in the United States.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the ſtate of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second-ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the uſe of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing flour. He will furniſh thoſe who are not ſufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and deſcriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines neceſſary to perform the operations of cleanſing, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the midlings or coarſe meal, and grinding it over with the grain, ſo as to finiſh it altogether, thereby making the greateſt quantity of ſuperfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.---He has been at much expence in collecting the different and moſt approved conſtructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, ſize, and manner of dreſſing the mill-ſtones, ſuitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will aſſiſt in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for ſale, boulting cloths and mill-ſtones of the firſt quality, at the loweſt prices, which he will warrant. If the ſtones prove not good, they will be received again and the coſt of carriage paid. Thoſe who apply for either ſtones or cloths, will pleaſe to mention the power of the mill, ſize of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what buſineſs it is to run. Orders by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be punctually attended to as if the parties were preſent. ‖

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Blue-ball tavern, on the Lancaſter road, on the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, about 14 hands high, newly ſhod before, is a natural pacer, has no white, except a ſmall ſaddle mark. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or three dollars for either.

* GRACE GOOD.

April 16, 1793.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office in the borough of Cheſter, Delaware county, which, if not taken out by the perſons to whom they are addreſſed by the firſt day of July next, will then be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Cheſter, 6th April, 1793.

B. John Brown, Enoch Butler, Uwchland.
C. Hannah or Benjamin Clark.
D. Elizabeth Dingee, near Cheſter, 2.
F. Sarah Flower, Marcus-Hook; Daniel Fitzpatrick.
H. Joſeph Hawley or Daniel Kent; Ann Huſton; Aaron Huſton, hatter; Jacob Hewes.
L. John Little.
M. Dr. Matthew M'Kinney; Joſeph Marſhall, Marcus-Hook.
O. Aaron Oakford, Darby.
R. John Reiley, Weſt Cheſter, 2; Irvin Robinſon.
T. William Thompſon; William Taylor.
W. Joſeph Whitehill, Weſt-Caln; Samuel Walker or William Johnſton; John Williams, Tredyffrin.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt office at Bridge town, Weſt-Jerſey, on the firſt of April, 1793.

Edmund Dare, Cumberland, W. Jerſey.
Ephraim Harris, Eſq;
Daniel Harris,
Jacob Johnſton, joiner, Cohanſey,
Peggy Leign,
William Lynch,
James Reave,
John Smith,
John Troy,
Walter Word,
Nathan Wright.

Which letters will be returned to the General Poſt-Office, at the end of three months, as dead letters, if not taken out of this office before that time. ‡ 1. w.

April 8, 1793. ELI ELMER, P M.

Ephraim Clark, No. 55,

The corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has received by the Adriana, from Liverpool,

Gold, gilt & Silver Watches,

Of every deſcription;

AS alſo an extenſive aſſortment of Clock, Watch-makers and Silver-ſmiths tools and materials, conſiſting of large and ſmall vices, large and ſmall plyers, cutting nippers and cutting plyers, ſliding tongs, ſcrew and draw plates, large and ſmall hammers, tweeſers, callipers, gravers, ſhears, compaſſes, ſaws, japanned clock faces, caſt braſs and bells, ſlit pinions and forg'd work, pummice and rotten ſtone, emery and borax, watch and time-piece glaſſes, ſprings, clock and watch hands, with other articles, too tedious to mention. ‖

N. B. Watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1793.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by

STEWART *and* COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet,

The FAMILY INSTUCTOR,

In three parts---Relating,

I. To Parents and Children.
II. To Maſters and Servants.
III. To Huſbands and Wives.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

CHRIST's FAMOUS TITLES,

And a BELIEVER's GOLDEN CHAIN,

Handled in ſeveral Sermons.

TOGETHER WITH

HIS CABINET OF JEWELS,

Or, A Glimpſe of Sion's Glory.

Alſo, CHRIST's VOICE TO LONDON,

By the late Reverend WILLIAM DYER, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Cheſham and Cloudſbury, in the county of Bucks, England.

Philadelphia, 16th April, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CAMPBELL, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Thoſe who neglect making payment within the aforſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly proven for payment, to §

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL. Ex.

April 12, 1793.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber gave a bond of Forty-five Pounds, unto David Dubois, of Pittſgrove, Salem county, dated the 30th day of Auguſt laſt, and to be due ſix months after date, and as I have not received ſatisfaction for the ſame, I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſame, as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by a due courſe of law.

WILLIAM LOPER.

Pittſgrove, Salem county, Feb. 27, 1793. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Brandywine, Cheſter county, in the night of the 9th inſtant, a dark bay Horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has had his off ſide fore leg broke below the knee, and is thicker than the other, one hind foot white, and been docked; he was ſhod all round, the fore feet ſhoes ſteel toed. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LONG.

April 10, 1793. ‡

West-Chester, Chester county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of Ground, containing six acres, more or less, situate in the township of New-Garden; bounded by lands of John Miller, John Knight, and others. One other lot of land, containing one acre, more or less, situate in said township; bounded by lands of Isaac Jackson and Thomas Richards. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Isaac Miller, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 19th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or half part of a piece or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, containing 130 acres, more or less, situate in the township of West-Caln, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, Joseph Whitehill, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Boyd, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, March 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of Ground, containing 30 perches, situate in West-Chester, bounded by lands of Aaron Hoops, John Graves, and others. Also a small quantity of stone. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Curtz, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, March 26th, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Jacob Barr, in Pott's town, on Thursday, the 25th day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, five contiguous Lots of Ground, situate in the town aforesaid; bounded by High-street and Jacob Witz's lots; each lot containing 60 feet front, and 300 feet back. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Detrick Matthew, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Messuage thereon, situate at the north-east corner of Vine and Second-streets, in the township of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good stand for public business, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of sale, which will be made easy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No 34, Sassafras-street.

March 29, 1793. ¶ tf.

FOR SALE,

A Plantation, Grist and Saw-mill,

IN a pleasant and healthy part of the country, situate on Wissahickon creek, in Montgomery county, Gwynnedd township, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and six from Norristown, on the main road leading from the Sweed's-ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryel's Ferry, on Delaware. The farm contains upwards of one hundred acres of land, about thirty whereof are meadow, the remainder arable and wood land, the arable lately limed, two orchards, and a large garden, pailed in. On the premises are erected a good stone grist-mill, with one pair of burrs and one pair of country stones, two boulting cloths, one for superfine flour, also a saw-mill, in good repair, a smith's shop, a large stone dwelling house, with a piazza and balcony (covered in) in front, a well of excellent water near the door, with a pump therein, a stone out-house, two stories high (which may answer for a tenant, or a store) with a pump, oven and cellars, under the same roof, also a store house adjoining, with a milk and ice cellar underneath, a smoke house, a large barn and stables, sufficient to contain 14 horses and 10 cows, with a carriage house adjoining. In the barn yard there is a frame building for dry cattle, and a hay loft above, waggon and other out-houses. For further particulars and terms apply to Christopher Marshall, jun. Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises. SAMUEL WHEELER.

To be SOLD or LET,

By the Subscriber, living near Woodbury, and may be entered on immediately.

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, with a Tan-yard, Currying shop, Bark house, Beam-house, Barn, &c. &c. thereon, situate on the public road leading from Gloucester to Salem, and near a public landing at Mantua creek bridge, in the county of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, about 12 miles from Cooper's Ferries. HANNAH LADD.

Third Month (March) 22, 1793. ‡ 4 w.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING

A DRY WALL of Stone,

OF near one mile in length, or any part thereof; for blowing ROCK, and quarrying STONE; and for digging the CANAL, for any distance that may suit the proposers; will be received at the Office of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, near the Bank of the United States, and by JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant, at Norristown.

February 6, 1793. t f.

THIS is to forewarn all persons against taking an assignment on a certain Obligation, dated in September, 1789, or thereabouts. Said Obligation was obtained in a clandestine manner by RICHARD BRICK, of New-Jersey, Salem county, Tanner, against CALEB LIPPINCOTT, of Gloucester county; the fraud to be made appear by his Receipt, which could not be found at the time the Obligation was given, but has since come to hand. † March 25, 1793.

To be sold at private sale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, within three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Executors.

1st month 28, 1793. § tf.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County on the seventeenth instant, a certain Samuel Mehary, an Apprentice, about five feet nine inches high, straight long fair hair, well built, about seventeen years of age, by trade a miller; had on and took with him, two linen shirts, a home made new coat, dark purple, with six buttons on each cuff, a striped cotton pattern jacket, corduroy trowsers, two pair blue woolen stockings, one pair of coarse shoes, tied with thongs, one superfine white coat half worn, is a good English Scholar, and capable of attending a Merchant Mill, and is an ingenious stout youth: Whoever takes up said Apprentice and secures him in any gaol so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID STERRET.

March the 25th, 1793.

All masters of vessels are requested not to harbour him or take him off. ‡

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Martha Biles, late of the township of Southampton, Bucks county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are requested to pay their several debts to the subscribers, on or before the first of June next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the laws direct; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, to

CHARLES BILES, LANGHORN BILES, SAMUEL BILES, } Executors.

March 15, 1793. *

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Has just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel, flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and saucepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. common and gilt coat and vest buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-fifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag stones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass table chafing-dishes; iron ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; screws of many sorts and sizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; spinning-wheels; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-seed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in the Mercantile Line,

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, having a reasonable knowledge of arithmetic, and to write a tolerable hand he must be of reputable connections, and well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Such a one may hear of a place by applying to the Printers of this paper.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1793.

THE partnership of WILSON and JENKINS will dissolve, by mutual agreement, on the 15th day of April next. All persons having demands against the said partnership, are desired to produce their accounts for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

Windsor-Forge, Lancaster county, March 22, 1793.

A REQUEST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earnestly requested to call and discharge their respective accounts, before the first day of January next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good

CHERRY-BOARDS,

For which the Highest Price will be given.

ALSO, a LABOURER will find employ for any Term of Years. EVAN LLOYD.

Gwynned, March 25, 1793.

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER

WILL cover Mares this season, at West-Chester, in the county of Chester, in Pennsylvania, at Dr. Joseph Moore's, at *Three Guineas* for each mare, and *One Dollar* to the groom, to be paid at the time of covering.

PAYMASTER is a beautiful bay, nine years old, fifteen and an half hands high, and superior in figure to any horse on the continent.

He was bred in Great-Britain by Lord Offery, and imported by Captain Henry Norris, and landed on the bank of York River, in Virginia, in July, 1791.

PAYMASTER was got by Paymaster, dam by Otho, granddam by Herod, great grand-dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own sister to Skim; his pedigree and performances, with the seal of the city of London thereto affixed, may be seen at the place of standing.

Mares and Colts for sale at the place of standing.

NINA, nine years old, with foal by Paymaster. Nina was got by Highflyer, out of a sister to Gnawpost.

RUTH, six years old, with foal by Paymaster. Ruth was got by Mambrino, her dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand-dam by Oronooko, great great grand dam by Regulus, great great great grand-dam was the dam of Nab, Phœnix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Trifle, &c. &c. by a full brother to Mixbury; great great great great grand-dam by Hutton's Barb, that was brought over by Marshall; great great great great great grand-dam by the Byerly Turk; great great great great great great grand-dam by the Soloby Turk, out of a mare of Mr. Place's, known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell, and hid in a cellar by his groom at his death.

KING WILLIAM, out of Nina (a handsome bay) got by Paymaster, three years old.

RODNEY, a chesnut colt, three years old, out of Ruth, got by Paymaster, all imported with Paymaster, in the ship Planter.

These two colts have the appearance of making as good runners as any in America, and fine covering horses.

A bay Filley, out of Nina, got by Paymaster, one year old.

N. B. Pasture will be provided for mares at 3/6 per week, but not answerable for accidents.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about three hundred and forty acres of land, situate in Chester county, near New-London Cross Roads, on a branch of Big Elk, which is an excellent stream for any kind of water-works, and a saw-mill has lately been erected thereon. The situation is eligible for a grist mill or iron-works; about one half the tract is covered with wood, fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and fifteen or twenty acres more may be made, a large apple orchard, two dwelling houses, and a good barn. For further particulars, and price, enquire of Robert Lewis and Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or of the subscriber, near Hamilton's mill, Kennet township, Chester county.

Feb. 26, 1793. ROBERT BARR.

Receiver-General's Office,

September 20, 1792.

AS many Transfers of Monies, Balances due to Individuals on the Receiver-General's Books, under the *Relocating Act*, have, of late, been brought to this Office, which have not been executed with that exactness and precision that the Law requires, the Receiver-General would beg leave to recommend in future, that all Persons desirous of availing themselves of the said Act, would have their Deeds Poll, or other Transfers, executed under Seal, and in the presence of two Witnesses thereto subscribed; and that the same be acknowledged, or probate of the execution thereof made, in due form of Law, before a Magistrate or other Officer empowered to do the same.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

LANDS for SALE.

No. 1. A Valuable Plantation, situate on the west side of Brandywine creek, about seven miles from Wilmington, in the county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 224 acres; 50 thereof are excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, with a small expence, as there is plenty of water; about 60 acres of woodland; the arable land excellent for all kinds of grain. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, and grist and saw-mill, in good order.

No. 2. A valuable Plantation, situate on the east side of Brandywine creek, about 6 miles from Wilmington, in the county of New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, and in the county of Delaware, in the state of Pennsylvania, containing two hundred and thirty acres, about 30 thereof is good meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made, as there is plenty of water; a large proportion of excellent woodland suitable for ship timber, &c. There are on the premises two dwelling houses, a barn, a grist-mill and saw-mill; it lays convenient for two farms. For terms apply to James Lea, jun. in Wilmington, or to

THOMAS GIBSON.

Birmingham Township, 2d mo. 28th, 1793.

N. B. The titles are indisputable.

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, near Buffel-town, on the 13th of this instant, a roan Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, 14½ hands high, natural trotter, shod all round, appears as if he had been used to the waggon or cart. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to me, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

JOSEPH DEARMAN.

March 14th, 1793.

JOURNEYMEN TANNERS.

Fifteen or twenty may find employment, at five pound per month.

Also, a few labourers will be employed. Apply to

JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia.

Who has for sale, Leather of all kinds, Tanner's Oil, and a parcel of salted Curracoa Hides of the first quality.

March 19, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3284.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1793.

An ACT *for the regulation of the Militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

WHEREAS a well regulated militia is the only safe and constitutional method of defending a free state: *And whereas* the several laws enacted by the legislature of this commonwealth, for the regulation of the militia thereof, have been found to require material alterations; in order to which it has been thought more adviseable to revise the whole system, than to amend it by supplementary statutes: Therefore,

Section I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That each and every free able bodied white male citizen, of this or any other of the United States, residing in this commonwealth, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, except as herein after excepted, shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia, by the Captain or commanding Officer of the company within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, within three months after the passing of this act; and that it shall be at all times hereafter the duty of every such Captain or commanding Officer of a company to enroll every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and not excepted by this act, shall come to reside within his bounds, and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrollment by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company by whom such notice may be proved; and in all cases of doubt respecting the age of any person enrolled, or intended to be enrolled, the party questioned shall prove his age, to the satisfaction of the officers of the company within whose bounds he may reside, or a majority of them.

Sect. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Vice-President of the United States, officers Judicial and Executive of the government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the court of Common Pleas, Attorney General, Secretary and Treasurer of the state, Sheriffs, Gaolers and Keepers of workhouses, all Post-officers and stage-drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post office of the United States, all ferry men employed at any ferry on the post roads, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, ministers of religion of every denomination, professors and teachers in the university, colleges, academies, and schools, the Librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and of the Loganian Library, and menial servants of Ambassadors or Ministers and Consuls from foreign states, and no other person or persons, shall be and are hereby excepted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen and under the age of forty five years: And also all young men under the age of twenty-one years, and all servants purchased *bona fide*, and for a valuable consideration, tho' enrolled agreeably to the first section of this law, shall be exempted from furnishing the necessary arms, ammunition and accoutrements, as are required by the fifth section thereof, and shall be excepted from militia duties and fines during such minority or servitude, except in cases of rebellion, or an actual or threatened invasion of this or any of the neighbouring states.

Sect. III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the militia of this commonwealth shall, within the respective bounds herein after mentioned, be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies—that each brigade so to be formed, shall consist of not less than two, nor more than eight regiments, each regiment into two battalions, and each battalion into four companies, in such manner that no company shall consist of more than eighty, or less than forty individuals, or as near as may be, having regard to their local situation; there shall be to each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry or riflemen, and to each division there shall be at least one company of artillery and one troop of horse, which shall be formed of volunteers from the respective brigades, at the discretion of the Governor, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one eleventh part of the infantry: *Provided always*, That the several volunteer corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry, which have hitherto existed in this commonwealth, and have not been included in the general formation of the militia, shall continue to exist as heretofore, and retain the privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed.

Sect. IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the territory of this commonwealth, for the purpose of making the arrangement in the preceding section mentioned, be, and is hereby divided into division bounds, as follows, to wit, The city and county of Philadelphia shall form one division—The county of Bucks and Montgomery one other division—The counties of Chester and Delaware one other division—The counties of Lancaster and York one other division—The counties of Berks and Dauphin one other division—The counties of Cumberland and Franklin one other division——The counties of Northampton, Northumberland and Luzerne one other division—The counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin one other division—And the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Allegheney one other division.—The city of Philadelphia shall form a brigade, and each county shall form a brigade; provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to divide any county into two brigades, when the number of men enrolled in the militia of such county shall exceed four thousand.

Sect. V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in order that the militia may be properly armed, equipped and accoutred, every citizen enrolled, and notified of his enrollment in manner aforesaid, except as is herein before excepted, shall, within six months after receiving such notice, provide himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements herein after mentioned, viz. Every non commissioned officer and private of the infantry (including grenadiers and light infantry, and of the artillery,) shall have a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, tocontain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or fire-lock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball, or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder: The commissioned officers of infantry shall be armed with a sword or hanger, and an espontoon, and those of artillery with a sword or hanger, a fuzee, bayonet and belt, and a cartridge box to contain twelve cartridges; the commissioned officers of the several troops of horse shall furnish themselves with good horses of at least fourteen hands and an half high, and shall be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which shall be covered with bear-skin caps; each light-horseman or dragoon shall furnish himself with a serviceable horse of at least fourteen hands and an half high, a good saddle, bridle, mail pillion and valise holsters, and a breast plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for pistols; the artillery and horse shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expence, the colour and fashion to be determined by the Brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong; every militia-man shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service (except that when called out on company days, to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack) and every man so enrolled as aforesaid, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or the payment of taxes: each battalion and regiment shall be provided with the state and regimental colours, by the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife, or bugle horn, by the commissioned officers of the company—the expences of such colours, drums, fifes or bugle horns, to be repaid to the officers out of the fines incurred by this act: *Provided always*, That whenever the field officers of any regiment shall judge any person enrolled therein unable to arm and equip himself as aforesaid, such person shall not be subject to any fine for not arming, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the militia shall be officered as follows: To each division one Major General, and two Aids-de camp, with the rank of Major; to each Brigade one Brigadier-General, with one Brigade-Inspector, to serve also as Brigade-Major, with rank of a Major; to each regiment, one Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant; to each battalion, one Major; to each company of infantry (including light infantry and grenadiers) one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four sergeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, and one Fifer or Bugler; that there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one Adjutant and one Quarter-Master, to rank as Lieutenants; one Pay-Master, one Surgeon and one Surgeon's-Mate; one Sergeant-Major, one Drum-Major, and one Fife Major; there shall be to each company of Artillery, one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, six Gunners, six Bombardiers, one Drummer and one Fifer; and to each troop of Horse, there shall be one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Cornet, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Sadler, one Farrier, and one Trumpeter; there shall be an Adjutant General appointed for the whole militia.

Sect. VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Adjutant-General, Major-General, Brigadier-General, and Brigade-Inspectors, shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor; the division and Brigade Officers to be residing within their respective division and brigade bounds; that the Majors-General shall appoint their own Aids-de-camp, out of the line of Captains or Subalterns; that the Field-Officers of each regiment shall appoint their respective regimental staffs; that the Lieutenant-Colonel, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, shall be elected in form and manner herein after mentioned and provided for; that all commissioned officers shall be commissioned for seven years, and shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade, bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding Officer of the Brigade, regiment, battalion, company or detachment.

Sect. VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the duty of the Adjutant-General shall be, to distribute all orders from the Governor, as Commander in Chief of the Militia of the state, to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the Governor shall review the Militia; to obey all orders from him, relating to the carrying into execution, and perfecting the system of Military discipline, established by this act; to furnish blank forms of the different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made, to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the state, returns of the Militia under their command; reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: all which the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, are hereby required to make in such manner as the Goveror shall direct; so that the said Adjutant General may be furnished therewith; from all which returns, he shall make a general return of all the Militia of the state, and lay the same before the Governor, and a duplicate thereof before the President of the United States: that the said Adjutant-General, before he enters upon the exercise of the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the said duties, and shall, in full compensation for his services, receive a yearly salary of eight hundred dollars.

Sect. IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Brigade-Inspectors to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; to superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce throughout the state the system of military discipline established by this act, as well as such orders as they shall from time to time receive from the Governor, as commander in chief of the militia; to make returns to the Adjutant-General, at least once in every year, and at such stated time or times, as the Governor shall direct, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing, which in his judgment may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; that it shall moreover be the duty of the said Brigade-Inspectors, to superintend the elections of the field officers; to procure and furnish arms, accoutrements, ammunition, drums, fifes, bugle-horns, carriages for the transportation of baggage, and other articles that may be wanted for the use of their respective brigades, and to do all and every such other duties as are enjoined upon them by this act, in form and manner therein prescribed; and in full compensation for all their services, each of the said Brigade-Inspectors shall receive the yearly salary of two hundred dollars; and each of the said Inspectors, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the said duties, and for the faithful accounting for according to law, and paying of all the monies which shall come to his hands by virtue of this act, when thereunto lawfully required; and each of the said Inspectors shall, once in every twelve months, make out complete accounts of all the monies received by him, and of his expenditures, and return the same to the Adjutant-General, and on failure of accounting as aforesaid, each Inspector shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect, the sum of fifty dollars, to be applied as other fines are directed

to be applied by this act; and on the death, removal, or resignation of any of the said Inspectors, such Inspector, his exectuors or administrators, shall, on the reasonable demand, in writing, of his successor in office, or of any other person who shall be appointed by the Governor to receive the same, and deliver up to the said successor, or other person as aforesaid, all and singular the books, duplicates, returns, and other papers belonging to, or in use in the said office, and on refusal thereof, he or they, so offending, shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and the necessary costs of prosecution, to be recovered by the said successor in office, or other person duly authorised as aforesaid, upon indictment, bill, plaint, or information, or by action of debt, in any court of record within this state, to be applied as other militia fines are directed to be applied by this act; and in case of a second refusal, such person or persons so refusing, shall suffer as well the said penalty, as the further punishment of six months imprisonment, without bail or main-prize, and the judges of the court where such penalty shall be recovered, shall order the said commitment accordingly.

Sect. X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That each of the said Inspectors, shall, on or before the first Monday in May next, and some time between the first day and last day of March, in every succeeding year, issue his warrant, directed to the Captain or commanding officer for the time being, of each company of the several battalions, or some other fit person in his brigade, commanding him, in the name of the commonwealth, to deliver to him, the said Inspector, within ten days from and after the date of the said warrant, (on oath or affirmation, which the said Inspectors are hereby severally empowered to administer,) a true and exact list of the names and surnames of each and every free able bodied white male citizen of this or any of the United States, residing within the bounds of his company, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, not being such as are above declared excepted from militia duty, and lay such lists, within three days after he shall have received the same, before the Brigadier-General of his brigade who shall thereupon divide his said brigade into regimental battalions and companies, in manner herein before directed, to each of which he shall appoint proper districts or local sub-divisions, paying due regard to the conveniency of the inhabitants, and taking care that each person be annexed to the numercial class to which he formally belonged.

(To be continued.)

CHARLESTOWN, April 9.

Yesterday morning the French frigate, l'Embuscade, commanded by citizen Bompard, mounting thirty-six guns, and manned with three hundred seamen, appeared off our bar, where she came to anchor.

L'Embuscade had a passage of forty five days from Rochfort;—and brings a confirmation of the declaration of war against England, Holland, and Russia, by the national convention—which was decreed on the first day of February.

This vessel was dispatched by the French republic with M. Genet, ambassador from the executive council of that nation to the President and Congress of the United States.

His excellency, we understand, will this day set off by land for Philadelphia.

Citizen Bompard, commander of l'Embuscade, is son to the vice admiral of the same name, now in the service of the French republic.

This vessel's arrival, and the variety of speculations and conjectures on her destination and errand, fully occupied the public mind yesterday.—The studied secrecy and reserve of the officers and men, left sufficient room for the circulation of a number of reports, which were varied in rapid succession—lived their little hour and then were heard no more.

We forbear to repeat or give these idle reports currency, by publication, as we hope this day to be favoured with many authentic particulars relative to the state of the French armies and nation; which, if so favoured, will be given at length to morrow.

April 10. Yesterday commodore Gillon, entertained M. Genet, the French ambassador, with his suite, the officers of l'Embuscade, and a number of French citizens, in an elegant and hospitable stile, at his house in this city.

M. Genet, we are assured, has taken his passage for Philadelphia, in the ship Delaware, captain Art, which is expected to sail this day.

M. Genet has filled several diplomatic situations—particularly a late embassy to Russia.

The French frigate l'Embuscade took one prize on her passage from France, namely, the brig Sally, from Nova-Scotia to Barbadoes. The capture was made near Bermuda, but the prize has not yet arrived.

Other accounts, which we believe more entitled to credit, state the vessel captured to be the brig Four Brothers, Captain Robb.

We are informed, that a detachment of British troops, amounting to one hundred men, have just arrived at Bermuda, and that an additional reinforcement is expected there—as an attack from a French squadron was seriously apprehended.

Yesterday another brig was captured by l'Embuscade, as she was entering our harbour---supposed to be the Aurora, from Antigua, belonging to Messr. J. and E. Penman and Co. of this city.

A variety of reports still continue to amuse and terrify our citizens, respecting the instructions of the French Ambassador, and the part our federal government must take in the war entered into between England and France---were these true, we should inevitably be plunged into the horrors of a destructive and unprofitable war almost without end or object---but as these have evidently no better foundation than the momentary hopes or fears of the reporters, we shall not, on such authority, retail the "IDLE GOSSIP."

Capt. Conolly, of the brig Cygnet, spoke the frigate l'Embuscade, yesterday morning, off the bar. A brig with English colours was then bearing down upon the frigate, which afterwards came up with and remained in her company. It is supposed this brig is not the same as mentioned in yesterday's gazette, but is another prize which the frigate has taken.

Mons. Genet has favored us with the following further important intelligence, viz. That the National Convention, considering that timber, of the growth of the United States, proper for the building of ships, is equal to any in the world, have lately passed a decree, revoking, in favor of the United States, all the laws which heretofore have existed in that country, with regard to the sale of foreign bottoms within the French ports; so that American built vessels sent thither, for sale, will in all probability meet with a very good market.

KNOXVILLE, March 9.

From certain information we learn, that the Chickasaws have lately killed several of the Creeks; and that a party of the Creeks, and a number of the Cherokees from the Lower Towns, have some weeks since gone against that nation with a determination for war. The origin of this war is said to be as follows:

—During the conference with Governor Blount held last summer at Nashville with the Chickasaws and Choctaws, as many as twelve of the horses belonging to the former were taken by the Creeks: the Chickasaws pursued the thieves to the Creek towns, and demanded the horses: the Creeks gave for answer, that they found them on the lands of their enemies the white people, and that they would not deliver them to the Chickasaws. This highly exasperated them, and is given as the reason for killing the Creeks.

There is reason to hope that the Choctaws will join the Chickasaws, as they are neighbours, speak the same language, and have always lived in perfect friendship. The want of arms and ammunition can only prevent them.

March 23. On the 26th of last month, the Indians stole ten head of horses from Cozby's creek in Jefferson county, from William M'Kissack and Peter Every.

On Sunday the 9th inst. James Nelson and Thomas Nelson (brothers) were killed and scalped by the Indians, on Little Pigeon, about twenty five miles from this place. The Indians had formed an ambuscade, on a path near Mrs. Nelson's house. These young men were struck by eight balls, from which it is conjectured there were that number of Indians at least; and were headed by a fellow called Towahka, who also headed the party that killed Richardson's family. By this barbarous and bloody deed, an aged mother is bereaved of her only support, in her declining years.

On Monday the 18th instant, two young men of the name of Clements were killed and scalped, about fifteen miles below this place, by nine Cherokees from the upper towns. These young men had just left their father's house, unarmed, in search of cattle——And

On Wednesday the 20th instant, on Pigeon in Jefferson county 30 miles from this place, —— Taylor was fired on and killed by a party of Savages, who had formed an ambuscade on a path he was travelling, near a station. The number of guns fired by the Savages, at that time, was such as induced the people out of the station to believe it was attacked by a powerful party.

The Shawanese, mentioned in a former paper, as having passed the lower Cherokee towns on their way to the Creeks, are still with the lower Creeks, exciting them to war with the United States, particularly against Cumberland; and no doubt remains, but their success will equal their most sanguine wishes.

Daily accounts from the Indian country continue to confirm the belief, that both Creeks and Cherokees are on all occasions urged by the Spanish officers, in West-Florida, to make war on the frontier citizens of this territory.

By the last post from Kentucky, who arrived at Rogersville, on Saturday last, we are informed, that on the 6th instant, on the road near the Hazle-Patch, several men, a woman and a child, were fired on by a party of Savages, supposed to be Cherokees; the woman and one man were killed, the child taken prisoner, and two men wounded, who got back to the station.

Extract of a Letter from Nashville.

"Times here bear a more unfavourable aspect than since I have been acquainted with the country. The Creeks are as busy killing and scalping as if they had been paid three thousand dollars for so doing, in the room of fifteen hundred to keep the peace they have made with the United States, and the Cherokees follow their unworthy example."

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) March 16.

On Friday last, four savages fired on two men on Brashears's creek, wounded both their horses and took one of the men prisoners—Since the above happened, there has been much sign of Savages in that quarter and also in Jefferson.

The week before last, a company was defeated, on their way through the wilderness, near the Hazle-patch, two of which were killed, two badly wounded, and a child missing.

An Indian kas been killed by one of the soldiers, near one of the out posts, lately.

On Monday evening last, the Savages stole a number of horses on Beargrass.

March 23 —A gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday, and who landed at Limestone on Wednesday last, after a passage of 7 days from Redstone, informs, that between the Kenawha and Sandy they saw 7 or 8 rafts on the Kentucky shore.

WINCHESTER, April 15

Friday evening last, an express passed through this town, with dispatches from the County Lieutenant of Harriton, to the Governor of this commonwealth, containing an account, of some recent depredations committed by the Indians in that quarter. The bearer of the dispatches favored us with the following particulars:—That, early in March last, four Indians came within six miles of Clarkesburgh, the county town, and stole six horses from Mr. William Runyan; that, the day succeeding the commission thereof, a party of militia, commanded by Col. Londer, went in pursuit of the savages, crossed the Ohio, and came upon them where they had encamped, about sixty miles in the Indian country, retook four of the horses, killed and scalped one Indian, wounded another, and then returned; that in course of the expedition the militia experienced no other accident than the loss of two of their horses, which died through fatigue. That, subsequent to this affair, ten rafts have been discovered on the river Ohio, and Indian trails on the southern side, by which it is evident that a number of the tawny race are now in the vicinity of, and only wait an opportunity to commit depredations on, the settlements. That some of the rafts measured from 14 to 18 feet. That since the rafts were discovered on the river, a young woman has been killed, and a boy taken prisoner, on the Great Kenawha, by some Indians; that it is conjectured this party were bent upon further mischief, but by the timely exertions of a Mr. Vanbibber and his Negro Boy, who fired upon them, killed one and wounded three, the rest made a precipitate retreat.

A letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, to his friend in this town, dated March 20, 1793 mentions, that the Indians are very troublesome; that within the last three weeks the Cherokees have stolen a great number of horses, and killed four or five persons; that fifty Creeks are now way-laying the Cumberland trace; that, a few days since, four or five persons were killed and one or two wounded, upon the Kentucky trace; that some of the Headmen of the Cherokees amuse the inhabitants on the frontiers with peace-talks, whilst their undertrappers are committing the vilest depredations upon them; that the settlement of Cumberland, it is expected, will severely suffer by them, as that spot seems to be their principal object; that all the treaties that have or may be formed, will never bind the savages to forsake their old beaten path of murdering, robbing, plundering; and that the only visible way of procuring tranquility, to the now wretched frontier inhabitants, is retaliation, as far as in them lies, for every violence which may be offered them by their insolent and deceitful neighbours.

About three weeks ago, Thomas Ross, Post-rider, fell a sacrifice to the Indians, in the Wilderness. Ross had undertaken to come in, accompanied only by two other persons, who, when the attack was made, were both wounded. The savages decapitated him, fixed his head upon a stake, left it by the side of the trace, and carried off the mail, which it is said, contained, besides the letters, a considerable sum of money.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the commissioners, for their decision on a plan for the hotel, in conformity to the terms of the lottery scheme. Ten were presented, so varied in their beauties, as to astonish the collection of gentlemen who were present at the pleasing exhibition. After many observations, on the rapid progress in American architecture, which it is presumed the several public prizes of Washington have tended to promote, the commissioners were only hurt at their not having the power to reward each artist according to merit—after due consideration, the drawing of Mr. James Hoban, of Charleston, South-Carolina, was preferred. The principal building of the hotel will have a front of 120 feet, and the largest room will be 40 by 60 feet; the style of the whole, will far exceed any building at present known in America; the workmen are already at the foundation, on square No. 430, central, between the President' house and the Capitol.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

When the last American Ships left England, we are informed that a descent was daily expected to be made by the French on the islands of Guernsey and Jersey; and that, to prevent them from landing, three British ships of the line and a frigate had received orders to watch the motions of the French in that part—that intelligence had been received at Paris, on the 6th of February, that notwitstanding the rigour of the season, Dumourier had taken the field, and, with his whole army, had marched towards Holland—that on the evening of the 8th, an order had been received at Ostend, by the French Consul, signed by the French Minister of Marine, to stop all the English, Imperial, Russian, Prussian, Dutch, and Tuscan vessels in that port, which was accordingly done at one o'clock the next morning—that in all the British ports, great exertions were making in fitting out armed vessels, to cruise against the French privateers, with which the British and Irish channels were much infested.

By the sloop Farmers, Captain Drinkwater, arrived at Norfolk, on the 6th instant, in 12 days from St. Martin's, we learn that a a vessel arrived express from France, in twenty two days, at Guadaloupe, on the 20th of March last—that next morning, war was proclaimed, by beat of drum, against the king and Parliament of England and the United States of Holland---that all the English and Dutch vessels were ordered to quit the port within 24 hours after the declaration---that the principal Dutch Merchants at St. Eustatius were removing to St. Thomas's---that, as soon as the intelligence was known at St. Martin's, the Dutch vessels were taken from the French port, and carried round to the Old-Bay; that no intelligence had been received of the arrival of Lord Hood in any part of the West-Indies, nor was there any greater British forces than usual---that it was reported Dumourier had made a successful incursion into Holland---and that the day was fixed upon to determine the fate of the Queen of France.

BOSTON, April 11.

Tumult at St. Johns.

A letter from a gentleman at the eastern extremity of this state, of a late date mentions, that great disorders prevail in the British province of New-Brunswick, on account of the war between Great Britain and France;—That party-spirit has carried its rage to the highest pitch, and in a violent debate in the Assembly room, swords and pistols were introduced, and the most forceable measures alone were capable of preventing bloodshed, and terminating the contention: That the ferment had not subsided, at the date of the last account; and that fatal consequences were expected.

The tongue of Rumour never run faster than it does at this time: Every moment a new tale is current; and the next brings its contradiction—Among the many, one is, that a French privateer has captured, off the harbour of Charleston, S. C. six outward bound English vessels, laden with American produce.

NEW THEATRE.

On Tuesday eveming, the friends of the Drama met, for the purpose of opening a subscription to build an elegant house for Theatrical Exhibitions, when the shares were immediately filled. The number of shares were 120—at 50l. a share;—and no one was permitted to subscribe for more than two shares. We are told, that a very convenient spot of land, in Federal-street, has been purchased by the committee, and that measures for building the house are in train.

The ship Beaver, Cap. Paul Worth, arrived at Nantucket, 25th ult. from the coast of Peru. After a cruise of 17 months, he obtained 1100 barrels sperm, and 200 whale oil. Capt. Worth informs, he was boarded off Lima, by the Capt. of one of his Catholick Majesty's ships of war, (the Hare) who ordered him to leave the coast immediately, or he would be liable to seizure. Capt. Worth afterwards put in at Callio (the landing port of Lima) but was driven out, without being permitted to get any supplies: The officers of the port of Lima also warned him of danger, if he fell in with any ships of war.

April 12.

From Correspondents.

Many, and various are the observations and conjectures, respecting the part which this country will take in the present war. It seems, however, pretty clear, that there is no treaty now existing, which binds America to assist the French, in any case whatever. If this be true, it will undoubtedly be for the interest of this country, to observe the strictest neutrality. *Quere:* Can we not, perfectly consistent with this principle, receive into our ports, the prizes of both parties, without partially aiding or assisting either?

Some persons have suggested the idea of privateers fitted out, and owned in America. This would undoubtedly be productive of the most dangerous consequences. It would immediately draw upon us the resentment of Great-Britain, and eventually involve the country in a war, which

notwithstanding the assertions of some bravadoes, in the present unguarded situation of our sea coast, would be attended with ruinous consequences.

It is reported that a small fishing schooner came in here, the skipper of which informs, that he was on board of a French frigate a few days since, which was cruising in our bay; we only mention this as a report, but as there were, no doubt, many French cruisers sailed, either before or immediately upon the declaration of war, it is by no means improbable.

By the last arrival from Port-au-Prince we learn, that an American vessel has been seized at Fosse, having on board 6000 muskets and 1000 pair of pistols, consigned to the worthy de Jumecourt. A few days more and the province of the west would have been ruined. It has been saved by the courage of the patriot Borel, who was so cruelly treated by the perfidious Blanchelande.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Passamaquaddy, on the line which divides the United States from the British settlements, to his brother in this town, dated March 22, 1793.

"We have very surprising accounts of the political state of Europe---We hear that war has absolutely commenced between France and Great Britain. Courts, Assemblies, Governor and Consellors at Frederick Town are in the utmost distress and confusion. The greatest dissentions prevail between the democratic and court parties---Governor, Counsellors and mobs, form one general croud. A few days ago the most boisterous debates arose, and encreased with such impetuous fury, that nothing could quell its rage, but swords and pistols, which were admitted into the Court house in St. John's. What the result will be is not known, but I believe may easily be conjectured."

By the arrival of the schooner Ranger, William Miller, master, on Wednesday last, in 16 days from Trinidad, we are informed, that a French ship of 74 guns, a frigate of 36, one sloop of war of 18 guns, and a schooner of 14 do. lately arrived there. They came from Martinico, where they hoisted the French King's colour's, and were fired upon; after which, the National colours; but still they were forced to quit that place. It was supposed in Trinidad they were of the aristocratic side, and meant to join the English squadron, (which were daily expected in the West-Indies) to fight against the French navy. A Lieutenant on board one of the French vessels, wished to come passenger in this schooner, but the Governor of Trinidad would not grant him a permit.

2d April inst. spoke a French frigate, well manned, of 32 guns, in lat. 26, 58, long. 63, 30, which shap'd her course for Charlefton, S. C.

The schooner Polly, Capt. Weeks, arrived here on Saturday last, from Nantz---60 days passage.—The Captain mentions, that great exertions were making at Nantz, in fitting out Privateers.

NEW-LONDON, April 11.

Extract of a letter from an American house at Cape-Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 25 1793.

"On the 22d instant war with England, Holland, Russia, Germany, Prussia and Sardinia was proclaimed here in form; many English vessels have since been stopped, and I fear will be condemned. A large fleet is expected here from France with troops, so that there will be little danger of an invasion of this Island---but the French trade must be destroyed. Good freights are already offered to American vessels, and some have begun to load for America and a market. We understand that a Commissary is gone from France to the government of the United States, in order to procure a loan that may be sufficient to supply the French colonies with provisions. Something must be done on your side more than you have yet done, else this colony must be reduced to a deplorable state for want of provisions; they already begin to grow scarce."

Several British and Dutch vessels have arrived at the Cape, since the declaration of war, and were made prizes of.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

On Thursday the orig Mermaid, Capt. M'Kay, arrived here in 17 days from St. Eustatia. There are no accounts by this vessel, which sailed April 18, of Martinique and Gaudaloupe having been taken by the English, nor of the arrival of Lord Hood and the British fleet. The accounts are later than the one which declares the capture of those two French settlements---we therefore presume they were permanire. The fleet had not arrived when Capt. Collins, of the brig Eliza, from St. Thomas's, sailed, which was on the 3d of April.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated 24th February, to a Merchant in this city.

"We are in hourly expectation of receiving official accounts of a declaration of war between England and France; and one of our men of war, brought into this bay two French merchantmen, with valuable cargoes."

April 22.

An account has been received from St. Kitts, that his Britannic Majesty's frigate, Proserpine, of 28 guns, had, after a smart contest, taken and carried to that island, the French frigate, la Felicite of 32 guns.

Last night arrived the ship Greyhound, in seven weeks from London, and the brig Almy, in forty-six days from Glasgow.

Philadelphia, April 24.

By the PRESIDENT *of the United States of America.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France, on the other; and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the bellegirent powers;

I have, therefore, thought fit, by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid, towards those powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States, carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

And I do hereby also make known, that whosoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting, hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States, against such punishment or forfeiture: And further, that I have given instructions to those officers to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons who shall, within the cognizance of the courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at war, or any of them.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 22d day of April, 1793, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 17th.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President.
T. JEFFERSON. (L. S.)

We are authorised to say, that the report of Lord Dorchester coming to the United States as Ambassador from the British Court, is without foundation.---An account was circulated some time since, that that Nobleman had been re-appointed to the government of Canada, and that he was to land at New-York, on his way to Quebeck; from which, it is supposed, the above report must have taken rise.

Accounts from St. Lucia mention, that they have been informed of the war between France and England, but no commission had been issued by the government of that island.

The ship William Penn, Capt. Josiah, left the Downs the 17th February, in the passage spoke the following vessels. April 2, lat. 38, 17. the hope of Marblehead, Captain Swadwick, from Virginia to Havre-de-Grace 17 days out. — April 11. lat. 38, 10. spoke a Liverpool ship, homeward bound, from Norfolk, Virginia. — The William Penn met with several hard gales and contrary winds in this voyage, but received no damage.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, April 14.

"We have an arrival from London in six weeks, the letters are not come up.—I have seen papers to the 25th of February. Spain had declared war, and 30 sail of the line were expected to join the British and Dutch fleet, about the beginning of this month. It was said that all the vessels fitted out by France, as privateers, were taken as they appeared in the seas. The French princes were at Hom, in Westphalia, and had proclaimed the Dauphin King, under the title of Louis XVII. of France; Monsieur was appointed Regent, and several other arrangements had taken place at their Court. However, I think such formalities might as well be let alone. We had a report that the Queen of France was tried, condemned and executed; however, this seems premature, and without foundation."

On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, as a sloop from Montserrat, commanded by Capt. Brown, was beating up the river, she ran against one of the piers at Mud-Island; the people on board had but just time to get on the wharf before the vessel sunk to the bottom. Her cargo consisted of about 70 puncheons of rum, &c.

WHEREAS Hannah, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board, without any just provocation, he hereby forewarns all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after date hereof. ¶

April 9, 1793. ANANIAS NELSON.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

OBSERVING a notification in your Gazette of the 3d instant, purporting that a certain obligation was obtained by me from one Caleb Lippincott in a clandestine and fraudulent manner, I have thought it proper to convey to the world a denial of the existence of those charges, through the same medium, by which the imputation of them was communicated to the public ear. Although it is a very serious allegation against the character of a man, to say that he has obtained a bond by fraudulent practices, it is nevertheless a charge very easy to be made, and impossible in the first instance to be disproved by the accused party, however innocent, who cannot prove the negative part of a proposition, and shew that a particular thing did *not* occur; yet I hope that weak suggestions will not bear weight, unless the person alledging their existence adverts to some authority more competent to support them than mere assertion. Indeed, I cannot allow myself to suppose that I shall suffer in my reputation, in the opinion of any disinterested and reflecting mind, by a naked allegation, totally devoid of any kind of proof, except the shameless publication of a man, who may think himself interested in depriving a creditor of his good name. It may perhaps be a very ingenious (it is certainly in the present case intended as a very convenient) device, in a debtor, whose utmost stipulated time of payment has expired, to endeavour to impeach the credit of that security, which is the evidence of the demand against him. But although drowning men will catch at straws, they cannot be borne up by them. This attempt shall not preclude the investigation of the merits of the controversy, if any such there be, between myself and Caleb Lippincott. He has thought it expedient to publish, that I obtained a bond from him clandestinely and fraudulently, which he affects to say will be verified by a receipt. On my part I would observe, that although there does not exist any receipt to which I ever was a party, which can substantiate a charge of that nature against me, yet as I cannot *shew* (though *I do say*) negatively, that there is not such a receipt, I think myself justified in appealing to the world, and in asking whether I ought to be subjected to the loss of public opinion, which as a citizen I respect, until this news-paper assailant will come forward and shew satisfactorily the existence of a receipt, or other genuine and authentic document, which will induce the idea of fraud on my part. I call upon him publicly and solemnly, to produce any such evidences, if he can; but I know that he will not, because he cannot. If the loss of private character should ensue from unsupported accusation, the state of society would be deplorably unfavourable to the peace and happiness of mankind, as reputation would entirely depend on the consciences of the boldest villains, whose principles might not restrain them from saying and publishing any thing and every thing, however repugnant to truth, which might accord with the interested malevolence of the present moment, and thereby filch from a man that honest fame, which ought to be dear to all. In the present instance, Caleb Lippincott has involved me in a situation, from which, though I did not seek it, I am not disposed to shrink; that is, a reference to the opinions of my fellow citizens, as particularly alluding to the pecuniary transactions between him and me. There is another tribunal, to which, in justice to myself, I think I shall be compelled to resort, which I believe will be more disagreeable to him, than any consequences which may arise from a mere appeal to public opinion, however disgraceful to his reputation: I mean the tribunal of the laws of my country, by which at last our contracts must be determined. It is from this source I expect to obtain my money, which at present he unjustly withholds from me; and hence I infer that it would not be very pleasing (as he suspects it would be very profitable) to him, to meet me on that ground. In the mean time I would recommend it to him, to reserve till then his suggestions of fraud, when if they are judicially exhibited, substantially verified, they may be of some advantage to him, or he be subjected to that merited contempt and disapprobation, which must be ever extended to the abandoned author of false and unsupported slander, by every intelligent, liberal, and impartial mind.

‡ RICHARD BRIEK.

Salem county, New-Jersey, April 14, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 13th inst. from the subscriber near Shippensburg, Cumberland county Pennsylvania, two Negro Men, one of them named Dick Richards, upwards of 20 years of age, is tall and well made, very talkative: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old brown great coat, jacket unknown, blue overalls, old shoes, but may supply himself with other clothes, and perhaps change his name. He is an indented servant for the term of four years and a half. The other named Ben, is a slave for life, and is near twenty years of age, has a slouching walk, with his knees turned inwards: had on when he went away, an old fine hat, a coat and overalls of spotted coating, and old shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said negroes, so as their master may get them again, shall have the above reward of eight dollars, or four dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT CULBERTSON.

April 16. ‡

Wrought Iron Chests

Made and sold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.

He also performs most other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 23, tbctf.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Isaac Knight, senior, deceased, late of Abington township, Montgomery county,

A PLANTATION, containing 202 acres of land, situate 11½ miles from Philadelphia, near the Old York road, and about one mile from Jenkin-town. There are on the premises a large stone dwelling house, a large stone barn, with a stone milk house, on a never-failing spring, a large bearing orchard, and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of meadow, part well watered; the arable land is natural to wheat and every other kind of grain; there is water in every field, and a sufficiency of woodland. For terms apply to Isaac Knight, of Philadelphia, in Race-street, No. 116, or to Jonathan Tyson, living in Jenkin-town, near the premises.

April 23, 1791. *

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue, on the premises, on Monday, the 6th day of May next,

A LOT of LAND, containing seven acres, part of which is timber land, situate in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about five miles from Newtown, on the road leading to Taylor's ferry, within one mile of the ferry, and adjoining lands of Benjamin Taylor. There are on the premises a dwelling house, a young bearing orchard, an excellent quarry of free-stone, and a fine stream of water, suitable for a mill. The title is undisputable. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time of sale.

WILLIAM MUSGROVE.

April 18, 1793. †

West-Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 11th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, containing 30 acres, more or less, situate in the township of West Nantmill; bounded by lands of Jacob Winance, Michael Graham, and others. There are erected on the premises, a good stone grist and merchant mill, with two water wheels, and two pair of stones, on a never failing stream, and in a good wheat country. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Beard and Rachael his wife, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, sheriff.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Isaac James, late of the county of Montgomery, deceased, are requested to bring in their respective accounts, properly authenticated, to JOHN DRAKE, in Montgomery township, or BENJAMIN JOHNSON, in Worcester township, both in the county aforesaid, by the first day of July next in order for payment, otherwise they will be excluded; and all those indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, before the aforesaid time or they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JOHN DRAKE, } Executors.
BENJAMIN JOHNSON, }

April 22 1793 ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Penrose, late of Richland township Bucks county, deceased, are hereby requested to pay off the same to the subscriber, within three months from this date; and all persons having just demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within said time, that they may be ajusted, by

WILLIAM PENROSE, Administrator.

Richland, 4th Mo. 16, 1793. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 20th of this instant, by a Negro Man, who calls himself JOSEPH, the following articles, viz. one great coat of Bath coating, one tight bodied coat of broad cloth, one under-vest of linsey, double breasted, one pair of corduroy breeches, two shirts, two pair of striped linen trowsers, two pair of new shoes, one pair of blue ribbed woolen stockings one pair of silver buckles carved. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro (who is remarkably handsome for a Negro, being straight nosed, thin lipped, and very black, about five feet nine inches high) and secures him in any gaol, giving information thereof, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges.

RYNEAR LUKENS.

April 22, 1793. *

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office at Bridge-town, West-Jersey, on the first of April, 1793.

Edmund Dare, Cumberland, W. Jersey.
Ephraim Harris, Esq;
Daniel Harris,
Jacob Johnston, joiner, Cohansey,
Peggy Leign,
William Lynch,
James Reave,
John Smith,
John Troy,
Walter Wood,
Nathan Wright.

Which letters will be returned to the General Post-Office, at the end of three months, as dead letters, if not taken out of this office before that time. ‡ 1. w.

April 8. 1793. ELI ELMER, P M.

To be SOLD or LET,

By the Subscriber, living near Woodbury, and may be entered on immediately.

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, with a Tan-yard, Currying-shop, Bark house, Beam-house, Barn, &c. &c. thereon, situate on the public road leading from Gloucester to Salem, and near a public landing at Mantua creek bridge, in the county of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, about 12 miles from Cooper's Ferries.

HANNAH LADD.

Third Month (March) 22, 1793. ‡ 4w.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS, and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware.

tf.

Purſuant to the laſt will and

teſtament of Patrick Anderſon, late of Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the firſt day of May next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 152 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen adjoining it, a good ſpring near the door, 20 acres of meadow, 15 acres thereof well watered, ten or twelve more may be made. The arable land chiefly lays level, convenient to limeſtone, and a good proportion thereof is well timbered. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. For further particulars apply to

JOHN LONGSTRETH, and ISAAC ANDERSON, } Executors.

April 3d, 1793. †

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the 27th inſtant, a bright bay GELDING, 15½ hands high, 10 years old; has a large ſtar, black mane and tail, ſhod all round, trots, canters, and has been uſed in harneſs. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid on the delivery of the horſe to the ſubſcriber, and TWENTY DOLLARS for the thief, on conviction. JAMES MORRIS.

Montgomery county, March 28, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793, a Dutch Servant Man, named FRANCIS DUNNE, by trade a tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler, about twenty-five years of age, five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, ſtraight darkiſh hair, and his eyes, it is believed, are darkiſh; he appears ſomewhat ſmaller in his every day dreſs than he does in Sunday cloaths; he can ſpeak broken Engliſh, and ſays he can talk Low Dutch, that he is a good ſcholar in German, and can write ſome Engliſh; and pretends to be ſome ſort of a preacher; he arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th of September, 1792, in the ſhip Columbia, from Amſterdam, William Maley, maſter. The ſaid ſervant had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large cocked hat, about half worn, a dark blue broad cloth ſurtout coat, baſket buttons of the ſame colour, one olive coloured cloſe bodied coat and waiſtcoat, buttons covered with the ſame cloth, one black ſattin waiſtcoat, one pair of black velvet breeches, with black buttons and ſilk kneebands, one black ſatinet ditto, one pair of black worſted ſtockings, one pair of woollen ditto, a new pair neat's leather ſhoes, a ſquare pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a ſquare pair of ſilver knee buckles, a ſmall ſtock buckle of ditto, a pair of black ſhoe and knee buckles, one pair of ſteel ditto, one white ſhirt without ſleeves, and two half ditto, one home-ſpun ſhirt, ſundry ſtocks and cravats, two cotton croſs barred handkerchiefs. It is likely he may change his name and cloaths, as he had a number with him which are not known, and is a deceiving villain. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SUTTON, living in the Northern-Liberty townſhip, near the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county, or by THOMAS SUTTON, in Philadelphia, the corner of Front and Catharine-ſtreets, at No. 366. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off upon their peril. It is expected that he went off in company with three other German ſervant men, viz. Andrew Bartal, Philip Bartal, and Jacob Millar, belonging to Doctor George Hunter, of Philadelphia.

Northern-Liberty townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 10, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Anthony Hallman, late of Springfield townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, Black ſmith, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, before the tenth day of May next, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

WILLIAM HALLMAN, Adminiſt.

April 2, 1793. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Brandywine, Cheſter county, in the night of the 9th inſtant, a dark bay Horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has had his off ſide fore leg broke below the knee, and is thicker than the other, one hind foot white, and been docked; he was ſhod all round, the fore feet ſhoes ſteel toed. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LONG.

April 10, 1793.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office in the borough of Cheſter, Delaware county, which, if not taken out by the perſons to whom they are addreſſed by the firſt day of July next, will then be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Cheſter, 6th April, 1793.

B. John Brown, Enoch Butler, Uwchland.
C. Hannah or Benjamin Clark.
D. Elizabeth Dingee, near Cheſter, 2.
F. Sarah Flower, Marcus-Hook; Daniel Fitzpatrick.
H. Joſeph Hawley or Daniel Kent; Ann Huſton; Aaron Huſton, hatter; Jacob Hewes.
L. John Little.
M. Dr. Matthew M'Kinney; Joſeph Marſhall, Marcus-Hook.
O. Aaron Oakford, Darby.
R. John Reiley, Weſt Cheſter, 2; Irvin Robinſon.
T. William Thompſon; William Taylor.
W. Joſeph Whitehill, Weſt-Caln; Samuel Walker or William Johnſton; John Williams, Tredyffrin.

Ephraim Clark, No. 55,

The corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has received by the Adriana, from Liverpool,

Gold, gilt & Silver Watches,

Of every deſcription;

AS alſo an extenſive aſſortment of Clock, Watch-makers and Silver-ſmiths tools and materials, conſiſting of large and ſmall vizes, large and ſmall plyers, cutting nippers and cutting plyers, ſliding tongs, ſcrew and draw plates, large and ſmall hammers, tweeſers, callipers, gravers, ſhears, compaſſes, ſaws, japanned clock faces, caſt braſs and bells, ſlit pinions and forg'd work, pummice and rotten ſtone, emery and borax, watch and time-piece glaſſes, ſprings, clock and watch hands, with other articles, too tedious to mention.

N. B. Watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1793.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Henry Road, of Springfield townſhip, in Bucks county, did obtain a note from the ſubſcriber, in March laſt, for the ſum of eleven pounds five ſhillings, the conſideration for which has failed; I therefore hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I do not intend to pay the ſame, unleſs thereto compelled by the judgment of law. JOHN M'CALMONT.

Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, April 6th, 1793.

To thoſe concerned in MILLS in the United States.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the ſtate of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second-ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the uſe of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing flour. He will furniſh thoſe who are not ſufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and deſcriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines neceſſary to perform the operations of cleanſing, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the midlings or coarſe meal, and grinding it over with the grain, ſo as to finiſh it altogether, thereby making the greateſt quantity of ſuperfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.---He has been at much expence in collecting the different and moſt approved conſtructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, ſize, and manner of dreſſing the mill-ſtones, ſuitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will aſſiſt in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for ſale, boulting cloths and mill-ſtones of the firſt quality, at the loweſt prices, which he will warrant. If the ſtones prove not good, they will be received again and the coſt of carriage paid. Thoſe who apply for either ſtones or cloths, will pleaſe to mention the power of the mill, ſize of the boulting reels, quality of the grain, and on what buſineſs it is to run. Orders by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be punctually attended to as if the parties were preſent.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CAMPBELL, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Thoſe who neglect making payment within the aforſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly proven for payment, to

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL- Ex.

April 12, 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Blue-ball tavern, on the Lancaſter road, on the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, about 14 hands high, newly ſhod before, is a natural pacer, has no white, except a ſmall ſaddle mark. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or three dollars for either.

GRACE GOOD.

April 16, 1793.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by

STEWART *and* COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet,

The FAMILY INSTUCTOR,

In three parts---Relating,

I. To Parents and Children.
II. To Maſters and Servants.
III. To Huſbands and Wives.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

CHRIST's FAMOUS TITLES,

And a BELIEVER's GOLDEN CHAIN,

Handled in ſeveral Sermons.

TOGETHER WITH

HIS CABINET OF JEWELS,

Or, A Glimpſe of Sion's Glory.

Alſo, CHRIST'S VOICE TO LONDON,

By the late Reverend WILLIAM DYER, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Cheſham and Cloudſbury, in the county of Bucks, England.

Philadelphia, 16th April, 1793.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing, by the ſubſcriber, on the 6th intant, a Black Cow, with white face and legs, has ſome ſmall faults. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to me, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOSEPH DEARMAN.

N. B. It it expected ſhe belongs to the city or Liberties.

Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1792. *

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber gave a bond of Forty-five Pounds, unto David Dubois, of Pittſgrove, Salem county, dated the 30th day of Auguſt laſt, and to be due ſix months after date, and as I have not received ſatisfaction for the ſame, I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſame, as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by a due courſe of law.

WILLIAM LOPER.

Pittſgrove, Salem county, Feb. 27, 1793. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Jacob Barr, in Pott's-town, on Thurſday, the 25th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, five contiguous Lots of Ground, ſituare in the town aforeſaid; bounded by High-ſtreet and Jacob Witz's lots; each lot containing 60 feet front, and 300 feet back. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Detrick Matthew, by

HENRY KOCKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, March 26th, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag-ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup-irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in the mercantile line,

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, having a reaſonable knowledge of arithmetic, and to write a tolerable hand he muſt be of reputable connections, and well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a one may hear of a place by applying to the Printers of this paper.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet.

March 29, 1793. ¶ tf.

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, in Pennſylvania, at Dr. Joſeph Moore's, at *Three Guineas* for each mare and *One Dollar* to the groom, to be paid at the time of covering.

PAYMASTER is a beautiful bay, nine years old, fifteen and an half hands high, and ſuperior in figure to any horſe on the continent.

He was bred in Great-Britain by Lord Oſſery, and imported by Captain Henry Norris, and landed on the bank of York River, in Virginia, in July, 1791.

PAYMASTER was got by Paymaſter, dam by Otho, grand-dam by Herod, great grand-dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim; his pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereto affixed, may be ſeen at the place of ſtanding.

Mares and Colts for ſale at the place of ſtanding.

NINA, nine years old, with foal by Paymaſter. Nina was got by Highflyer, out of a ſiſter to Gnawpoſt.

RUTH, ſix years old, with foal by Paymaſter. Ruth was got by Mambrino, her dam by Eclipſe, grand-dam by Blank, great grand-dam by Oronooko, great great grand dam by Regulus, great great great grand-dam was the dam of Nab, Phœnix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Trifle, &c. &c. by a full brother to Mixbury; great great great great grand-dam by Hutton's Barb, that was brought over by Marſhall; great great great great grand-dam by the Byerly Turk; great great great great great great grand-dam by the Soloby Turk, out of a mare of Mr. Place's, known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell, and hid in a cellar by his groom at his death.

KING WILLIAM, out of Nina (a handſome bay) got by Paymaſter, three years old.

RODNEY, a cheſnut colt, three years old, out of Ruth, got by Paymaſter, all imported with Paymaſter, in the ſhip Planter.

Theſe two colts have the appearance of making as good runners as any in America, and fine covering horſes.

A bay Filley, out of Nina, got by Paymaſter, one year old.

N. B. Paſture will be provided for mares at 3/6 per week, but not anſwerable for accidents.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

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